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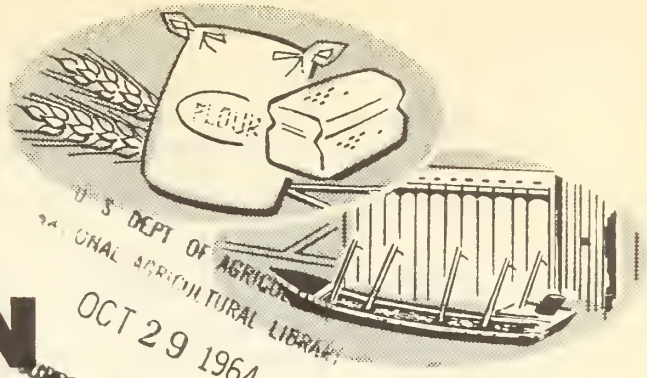

WHEAT SITUATION

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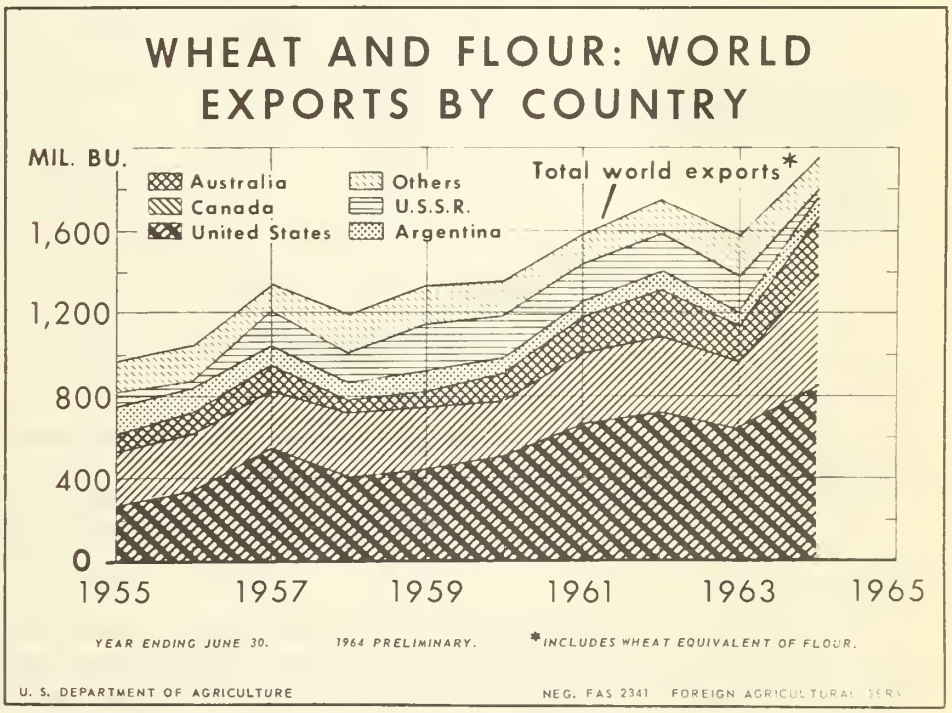
WS-190 For Release October 22, P. M. OCTOBER 1964

World trade in wheat and flour set a record of around 2 billion bushels during 1963-64. The United States handled about 40 percent of the total making large shipments to Western Europe, Japan, and the Soviet Union.

In 1964-65, world trade in these products is likely to decline. Many countries that were importers last year now have larger crops. A number are not only self-sufficient but are in a position to resume exports. France has one of the largest crops of record while the Soviet Union's crop may be about average.



IN THIS ISSUE

Wheat Situation by Classes

Wheat Cost and Flour Price Relationships

The Rye Outlook for 1964-65

Published four times a year by
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE • U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.- Wheat: Supply and distribution, United States, average 1957-61, annual 1961-64

Item	Year beginning July				
	Average 1957-61	1961	1962	1963 1/	1964 1/ 2/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply					
Carryover on July 1	1,162.0	1,411.2	1,321.9	1,194.9	900
Production	1,225.3	1,234.7	1,093.7	1,137.6	1,286
Imports 3/	8.0	5.9	5.5	4.3	4
Total	2,395.3	2,651.8	2,421.1	2,336.8	2,190
Domestic disappearance					
Food 4/	495.0	499.6	501.8	*533.0	480
Seed	62.0	56.0	60.6	62.8	70
Industry	.1	.1	.1	---	---
Feed 5/	45.9	54.3	21.4	*-18.8	65
Total	603.0	610.0	583.9	577.0	615
Exports 6/	547.7	719.9	642.3	860.0	675
Total disappearance	1,150.7	1,329.9	1,226.2	1,437.0	1,290
Stocks on June 30	1,244.6	1,321.9	1,194.9	899.8	900

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Distribution items for 1964 are projected. 3/ Include full-duty wheat, wheat imported for feed, and dutiable flour and other products in terms of wheat. Exclude wheat imported for milling in bond and export as flour, also flour free for export. 4/ Includes shipments to U. S. Territories and wheat for military food use at home and abroad. 5/ This is the residual figure, after all other disappearance has been taken into account; assumed to roughly approximate wheat used for feed. 6/ Include flour wholly from U. S. wheat and other products in terms of wheat. Include exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies. Beginning in 1962-63, an allowance is made for donations of bulgar and rolled wheat which are not included in Census data. The wheat equivalent of these items is estimated for 1962-63, 3.6 million, and 1963-64, 10.0 million bushels.

*The quantity of wheat fed on farms where grown was estimated at 20 million bushels in the SRS publication, Field and Seed Crop--Production, Farm Use, Sales and Value, May 1964. Use of new-crop wheat, prior to July 1, was exceptionally heavy and resulted from the sharp reduction in the 1964 loan rate from that of 1963. Thus, supply and disappearance data are subject to more than usual discrepency. The food item is not the quantity consumed but the quantity used for food.

THE WHEAT SITUATION
Including Rye

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 14, 1964

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SUMMARY

The U. S. wheat supply for the 1964-65 marketing year is estimated at 2,190 million bushels. This is the smallest supply since 1957-58. Disappearance of wheat in 1964-65 is currently estimated at 1,290 million bushels. At this level, carryover stocks on July 1, 1965, would be the same as the 900 million bushels held on July 1, 1964.

Exports during the first quarter of 1964-65 (July-September) have been somewhat above those of a year earlier. The major difference between the 2 periods is the sharp decline in commercial exports compared with a year ago. They currently account for 18 percent of total exports in contrast to the 33 percent of a year earlier. As a result, exports are being sustained through Food-for-Peace shipments to a greater extent than usual.

A record world wheat crop of 8.9 billion bushels is forecast for 1964-65 compared with 8.3 billion last year and the previous record of 8.8 billion in 1962. Much of the increased production this year is in Europe, Japan, and the Soviet Union--all major commercial buyers of U. S. wheat in 1963-64. This large production is the primary factor behind the expected low level of U. S. commercial exports.

The average price received by farmers during July-September 1964 was $1.34 per bushel, 4 cents above the national average price support loan. Within the past decade, farm prices during harvest have seldom been as high relative

to the price support loan. The 1964-crop price support loan is the lowest since 1943 but farmers participating in the wheat program receive supplementary payments which will maintain farm income from wheat at near the $2.3 billion level of last year. These payments may have enabled farmers to withhold wheat from the market. The low rate of farm sales has been the main factor holding prices above support. It has caused traders to purchase large quantities from the Commodity Credit Corporation, at or above statutory minimum prices, to meet the demands of the market.

Farmers signed up to divert 5.5 million acres of winter wheat in the 1965 Wheat Program. A spring wheat signup will be held in early 1965. Under the 1964 Program, 5.3 million acres of wheat--both spring and winter--were diverted.

CURRENT SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

All Wheat

Carryover Lowest Since 1957

Carryover of all wheat on July 1, 1964, totaled 900 million bushels. This was 295 million bushels less than the 1963 carryover and represented the third consecutive reduction in year-end stocks since the peak carryover of 1,411 million bushels was reached on July 1, 1961. High levels of exports and special acreage diversion programs in recent years have been responsible for the decline in carryover (table 1).

1964 Crop Above Average

The estimate for all wheat production in 1964, based on the October Crop Report, is 1,286 million bushels, 13 percent above 1963 and 3 percent above the 1958-62 average. Average yield was indicated at 26.2 bushels per acre compared with 25.1 bushels per acre last year and the 1958-62 average of 24.9 bushels. The 1964 average yield is the same as the 1960 yield and exceeded only by the 1958 yield of 27.5 bushels per acre. Total harvested acreage of all wheat this year is estimated at 49 million acres, 8 percent above last year, but 3 percent below average.

Supply Declines Sharply

Estimates of carryover and production, plus an allowance of 4 million bushels for imports, provide a total wheat supply for 1964-65 of 2,190 million bushels. This supply is sharply below that of recent years and is about 490 million bushels below the peak supply of 1960-61.

High Level of Disappearance

Total disappearance of wheat in 1964-65 is estimated at 1,290 million bushels. This includes 615 million bushels for domestic use and 675 million for exports. It is about 150 million bushels below the record total disappearance of 1963-64 but approximately this much above the 5-year average (table 1).

Feeding To Be Prime Factor in Higher Domestic Disappearance

Domestic disappearance of wheat in 1964-65 is estimated at 615 million bushels, somewhat above the 5-year average and substantially above the abnormally low 1963 level, currently computed at 577 million.

Use of wheat for feed in 1964-65 is estimated at 65 million bushels. This is somewhat above average and accounts for most of the expected increase in domestic disappearance (table 1). The amount of wheat fed will depend on the cost relationship between wheat and feed grains. This cost relationship will vary by areas and be affected by the class of livestock to be fed and differences in feeding values of the various grains.

Wheat used for feed is derived as a residual in table 1 after all known disappearance has been taken into account. Most of the data used to compute disappearance in 1963-64 are still preliminary and the feed figure will be changed by subsequent revisions. In another report, Field and Seed Crops, Production, Farm Use, Sales and Value, May 1964, the Crop Reporting Board estimated that 20 million bushels were fed on farms where grown during 1963-64.

In areas where enrollment in the 1964 Wheat Program is at a low level, competition between wheat and feed grains will be more pronounced. Any increase in wheat feeding would normally take place in the summer and early fall. Because the new wheat crop moves heavily into marketing channels during this period, wheat prices are normally at their lowest levels. Feed grain prices generally reach their seasonal highs during this same period. However, wheat prices were exceptionally high, relative to the price support loan, during July-September. In spite of this, they have been generally competitive with feed grains (table 9). An estimate of the amount of wheat fed during the first quarter of 1964-65 was not available at the time this report went to press. The October Stocks of Grains Report, to be released on October 23, will provide the basis for such an estimate.

Food Use to Decline

Wheat to be used for food in 1964-65 is estimated at 480 million bushels. This is unusually low but can be explained by events of the past year. Beginning July 1, 1964, mills were required to purchase a 70-cent domestic marketing certificate for each bushel of wheat processed for

food, as part of the 1964 Wheat Program. Thus, most mills operated at or above full capacity during the final weeks of the 1963-64 crop year. Wheat ground for flour in June 1964 totaled 61.6 million bushels, 15 million more than the same month in 1963. This undoubtedly included a much larger proportion of new-crop wheat than usual. This rise in end-of-the-year milling operations increased the wheat used for food in 1963-64 to a near record of 533 million bushels, exceeded only by 1943-44 and 1944-45--both war years.

Because stocks of flour held by mills at the end of the year were larger than usual and because demand for flour showed no appreciable increase, the quantity of wheat ground for food dropped to a very low level in July and ran below average during August. These reduced grindings provide the basis for the smaller estimate of wheat to be used for food in 1964-65. Current estimate of wheat used for food is 480 million bushels, about 15 to 25 million below the level of recent years and the lowest such usage since 1948-49. Decline in the estimated food use is about equal to the additional quantity ground during 1963-64. Thus, it is not expected that human consumption of wheat products during either 1963-64 or 1964-65 is any different from other recent years but only that the usual milling pattern was changed.

Use of wheat for seed is estimated at 70 million bushels, but grower participation in the 1965 Wheat Program, as well as any plans for substitution of acreage, may change this estimate.

Carryover Hovers Around 900 Million

The carryover on July 1, 1965, may show little change from the 900 million bushels of July 1, 1964. Despite the fact that the 1964 wheat crop is the largest since 1960, disappearance will likely be large enough to utilize current production and prevent an increase in the carryover.

Export Estimate Unchanged

Wheat and flour exports in 1964-65 continue to be forecast at 675 million bushels. This is considerably below the record level of 860 million bushels in 1963-64, but still above average (table 1). The record export last year resulted from poor crops in Europe and the Soviet Union. These countries, normally either self sufficient or exporters, became importers of wheat. Japan, also suffering from a short crop, imported heavily from the United States. Most of this increased business was exported under commercial terms. This brought about a record dollar export level of 355 million bushels (table 15). In 1963-64, about 505 million bushels, including bulgar and rolled wheat, were shipped under the Food-for-Peace Program, close to the levels of recent years.

With a record world wheat crop expected for 1964-65, exports of wheat and flour by the United States are estimated at 675 million bushels. Crop prospects in the Soviet Union and Europe are considerably better than last year. This will not only reduce their import demand, but will give U. S. wheat increased

competition for commercial export markets. Japan, an important buyer of U. S. wheat for dollars, expects a much larger crop than its poor 1963 harvest and its import requirements are likely to be smaller.

India, major recipient of large quantities of wheat under the U. S. Food-for-Peace Program, has a smaller crop this year and its food problems appear to be more acute than ever.

The traditional foreign exporters--Canada, Australia, France and Argentina--likely will all be strong competitors. Canada's production, currently estimated at about 600 million bushels, is well above average. Australia and Argentina both have large acreages under cultivation. Based on these factors, commercial sales for 1964-65 may account for only a small portion of the estimated 675-million-bushel U. S. exports.

July-September Exports Up from Year Ago

Total U. S. exports of wheat and flour, based on inspections and registration data, during July-September 1964 totaled 198 million bushels, about 20 million above the low level in this period a year ago (table 4). Major takers of U. S. wheat through September 1964 were Japan and the Netherlands, for dollars; India, Brazil, and Yugoslavia under P.L. 480.

During July-September 1964, dollar exports of wheat and flour totaled an estimated 35 million bushels, only 18 percent of total exports (table 4). This is sharply below the 58 million bushels sold for dollars during July-September 1963, which accounted for 33 percent of the total exports during that period.

Prices Average Above Loan

The average price received by farmers for wheat in the first 3 months of 1964-65 was 4 cents per bushel above the $1.30 national average price support loan (table 3). Within the last decade, farm prices during harvest have seldom been as high relative to the loan. This situation is unusual since current production is expected to about equal total disappearance forecast for 1964-65. The lower price support loan this year is augmented by income supplements for farmers participating in the 1964 Wheat Program.

Farmers and warehousemen are withholding large amounts of wheat from the market. Cash received from certificates, by farmers participating in the voluntary wheat program, may have helped them strengthen this holdback. Another factor that has influenced the withholding of wheat was the long anticipated reduction in railroad rates that became effective on October 15, 1964 through most of the Southern Plains. Furthermore, it has been announced that USDA will increase country loan rates to reflect the reduced rail rates.

The season average price received by farmers in 1963-64 was $1.85 per bushel, 3 cents above the loan rate for the 1963 crop. As the export demand for wheat increased, prices rose from a low of $1.75 per bushel in July 1963 to $2.00 in January 1964. Prices at the farm level remained strong through May 1964. With the advent of new-crop wheat, prices adjusted to near the new loan rate of $1.30 per bushel, averaging $1.40 per bushel in June, 48 cents below the average price for May.

Loan Activity Heavy

Through September 1964, farmers had made application to place 209 million bushels of wheat under loan. The quantity actually placed under price support loan from the 1964 crop through September totaled 122 million bushels, about the same as a year earlier, and accounts for 9 percent of the crop (table 7). The quantity of the 1963 crop placed under loan and purchase agreement through September 1963 comprised about the same percent of the 1963 crop.

CCC Sales and Dispositions Increase

As a result of high market prices relative to the loan rate, the Commodity Credit Corporation has been a major supplier of wheat to trade users (table 6). Most of this wheat was sold at the statutory minimum--105 percent of the current loan rate plus carrying charges--or at the market price, whichever was higher. CCC monthly carrying charges are now 1½ cents per bushel per month, an increase of ½ cent over the charge that applied prior to July 1964.

CCC has been a supplier to the market under the statutory minimum procedure in almost every crop year. However, it seldom has been called upon to sell such substantial quantities during the harvest period, as it has this year, except when "free" supplies were inadequate. With the lower export payment rate now required, only a small amount of CCC wheat is redeemed for Payment-in-Kind Certificates.

P.L. 480 Extended

Public Law 480 was recently extended for 2 years past the expiration date of December 31, 1964. Some important changes have been made in the legislation. One prevents any Communist-dominated Government from receiving Title I (foreign currency) shipments. Another allows CCC to pay only the difference between the higher cost of shipping on U.S. flag vessels and the lower cost of shipping wheat on foreign flag ships. Also, it requires the P.L. 480 purchaser to pay the remainder in dollars. Previously, the purchaser could pay in foreign currency resulting in increased CCC costs. Earlier legislation requires that half of all P.L. 480 exports move in U.S. vessels.

Long-term credit sales (Title IV) are now available to countries who no longer qualify for Title I. However, such loans to Poland are restricted to a maximum of 5 years while those to Yugoslavia can run for the full 20 years permitted under Title IV.

1965 Wheat Program Announcements

1965 Wheat Signup

The Department of Agriculture issued its final report on the winter wheat signup of the 1965 Wheat Program on October 8. The signup began August 24th and continued through October 2nd. About 780,000 farms of a possible 1,540,000 were signed up. The total diversion on these farms is 5.5 million acres of which 3.9 million acres represents a 10 percent reduction in the 1965 allotments from the allotments in effect in 1963. (See table 12). It is difficult to make a specific evaluation of the effects of this signup for several reasons. First, there is no penalty if the farmer does not carry out his diversion plans. Winter wheat farmers cannot, however, enter wheat in the program if they failed to sign up in the recent program enrollment. Second, the right of substitution between wheat and feed-grain acres will be available and the price support and payment rates offered for feed grains, as yet unannounced, will affect a farmer's decision. Third, he may produce up to 50 percent above his wheat allotment and store under bond the amount produced up to 50 percent above his normal production level. If he does not store in bond, he suffers no penalty beyond the fact that he will not receive domestic or export certificates or price support.

Feed Grain Diversion Requirements

Wheat farmers who want to substitute wheat acreage for feed-grain acreage must also have a feed-grain base. The minimum feed-grain acreage diversion for participation is 20 percent of the base acreage. Any farmer can divert up to 50 percent of his feed-grain base acreage, or 25 acres, whichever is larger.

To be eligible to substitute between the 2 programs, he must also comply with his 1965 wheat acreage allotment and put into soil conserving use an acreage equivalent to 11.11 percent of that allotment.

Undesirable Varieties Unchanged

The same wheat varieties that were designated as undesirable for the 1964 Wheat Program are again classified as undesirable for the 1965 program. These 38 varieties will again be discounted 20 cents per bushel in the price support program. A list of the varieties, and exception to them, is available from the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, USDA.

Winter Wheat

Supplies Continue Heavy

The supply of hard red winter wheat for 1964-65, based on the October Crop Report, is 1,307 million bushels, about the same as that estimated in July. The soft red winter supply has been reduced somewhat from the 240 million bushels estimated in July as a result of a decline in the estimate of the 1964 crop in more recent Crop Reports. The crop was placed at 226 million bushels in October. This, along with the July 1 stocks, provides a supply of 230 million bushels.

Exports Show Mixed Reaction

Exports of hard red winter wheat, based on grain inspection, during July-September totaled 135 million bushels (table 4). This was 44 million above inspections for the same period a year earlier. Except for about 14 million bushels, all of the hard red winter wheat inspected for export during the first 3 months of the marketing year were shipped under Government programs. India continued to be the major taker, accounting for 57 million of the 121 million shipped under P.L. 480. Brazil and Pakistan were the next 2 largest takers of hard red winter wheat under P.L. 480 while Japan was the major dollar buyer, taking 12 million bushels.

As a result of recently increased programming to India under Title I, P.L. 480, the estimate of hard winter exports for 1964-65 has been raised slightly to 490 million bushels (table 2).

The 22 million bushels of soft red winter wheat as grain, inspected for export during the past 3 months, were slightly larger than in July-September 1963 (table 4). About two thirds of the soft red winter exported during the first quarter moved under Titles I and IV of P.L. 480. Dollar exports of this wheat, at 8 million bushels, were only half as large as those of a year earlier.

The export movement from the 1964 crop has been generated largely by the unusual quantity of soft red wheat available on the Mississippi Delta prior to July. This wheat was out of position for any domestic use and prices at the time made it an attractive export item. Based on current conditions, soft red winter exports likely will not reach the 50 million bushels previously estimated for 1964-65; they are now placed at 40 million. The large supply of wheat in Western Europe, normally the major taker of soft red, is the principal factor working against U.S. exports of that wheat. In 1963, Western Europe had a poor wheat crop and largely accounted for the 80-million-bushel export of soft red winter from the United States in 1963-64.

Variation in Domestic Disappearance Levels

Domestic disappearance of hard red winter wheat in 1964-65 may not be appreciably different from the 5-year 1957-61 average of 264 million bushels (table 2). The heavy grinding of early-maturing winter wheats during June will reduce the demand of flour mills for these wheats in 1964-65. The demand for hard red winter for feed may not be as great as anticipated if prices continue at or near present levels. However, any decline in the use of soft red winter for milling or export could be offset by increased feeding. Feeding relationships of wheat and feed grains are shown in table 9.

Carryovers Mixed

The carryover of hard red winter wheat on July 1, 1965, is now expected to be sharply below the carryover of recent years and the lowest since 1958 (table 2). By contrast, the ending carryover of soft red winter is expected to be the largest since July 1955 when it totaled 50 million bushels. Carryover was at a record low of 4 million bushels on July 1, 1964.

Prices Exceptionally Strong in First Quarter

The price of No. 1 Hard Winter, ordinary protein, at Kansas City has steadily trended upward since early July. It has consistently remained well above the effective loan rate and, in mid-October 1964, was 20 cents above the applicable loan rate at Kansas City. A year earlier, the price of No. 1 Hard Winter at Kansas City was also above the loan (table 3).

The price of soft red winter wheat has not been as high relative to the loan as hard red winter. Most of the time it has been below the effective loan but its strength relative to the loan has been more pronounced than in the opening months of the 1963 crop year. Prices of No. 2 Soft Red Winter at leading markets in the Cornbelt and East are shown in table 3.

Spring Wheat

Supplies Increase

The supplies of hard red spring and durum wheats have both increased from the estimates made in July. The October Crop Report places the hard red spring crop at 177 million bushels and results in a total supply of 363 million bushels (table 2).

The supply of durum is now estimated at 101 million bushels, the largest of record. The 1964 durum crop, estimated at 61 million bushels in October, is over twice as large as the 1957-61 average of 27 million.

Disappearance
Near Average

Total disappearance of both hard red spring and durum in 1964-65 is expected to be about the same as the 5-year 1957-61 average (table 2).

Inspections for export of hard red spring during July-September 1964 totaled only 1.7 million bushels compared with 12.4 million during the same period a year earlier. Almost all of the hard red spring shipped this year has been sold for dollars. Durum exports are also smaller, totaling only 0.4 million bushels during the first 3 months of the current marketing year (table 4).

Carryovers to Increase

The July 1965 carryover of hard red spring wheat is expected to rise somewhat after declining for several years. The ending carryover of durum wheat is likely to set a new record (table 2).

Prices Stable

The price of No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, ordinary protein, Minneapolis, rose moderately during the opening months of the current marketing year (table 3). The market price remained above support during the entire harvest period.

The price of No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Minneapolis, has followed much the same pattern as hard red spring but did not show the same strength relative to the loan.

White Wheat

Supply Increases

The 1964 white wheat crop is now estimated at 183 million bushels, the largest in several years (table 2). About 147 million bushels of this wheat is in the Pacific Northwest while the remainder is primarily in Michigan and New York. The total supply of white wheat in 1964-65 is now placed at 189 million bushels, slightly above last year's supply.

Total disappearance of white wheat in 1964-65 is placed at 148 million bushels with exports currently estimated at 100 million bushels. Inspections of white wheat for export during July-September 1964 totaled only 6 million bushels. In the same quarter a year earlier, inspections totaled 29 million bushels. Virtually all of the white wheat exported during the current marketing year has been shipped for dollars (table 4). Purchase authorizations for about 4 million bushels of white wheat had been issued by early October.

Prices Show
Little Change

The price of No. 1 Soft White Wheat, Portland, has declined gradually since July. It has remained further above the loan than a year earlier (table 3).

WHEAT AND FLOUR PRICE RELATIONSHIPS

The spread between the wholesale price of bakery flour and the price of wheat is normally uniform; a price change in one usually produces a corresponding price change in the other. This relationship stems from 2 basic factors: (1) Wheat constitutes the only raw material for flour and comprises the bulk of the cost required to produce flour; and (2) the competitive nature of the flour milling industry compels millers to reflect changing wheat prices in their flour prices if they are to maintain their flour businesses.

Prices of wheat of the classes, grades, and qualities normally used to produce bakery flour are shown in table 8. These prices are taken from USDA sources as are the prices of millfeeds--the byproducts of the milling industry. The prices of bakery flour are taken from Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

The markets used--Kansas City and Minneapolis--are both important cash wheat markets and flour milling centers. The flour extraction rate is based on reports published monthly and annually by the Bureau of the Census. The extraction rate has been running around 73 percent in recent years and, at this rate, 2.28 bushels of wheat (136.8 pounds) are required to obtain 100 pounds of flour. The remaining 36.8 pounds are byproducts--bran and either shorts (from winter wheat) or middlings (from spring wheat). For purposes of deriving a return, byproducts are assumed to be equally divided between bran and shorts or middlings.

The annual average price of No. 1 Hard Winter Wheat, 13 percent protein, at Kansas City ranged from a low of $4.77 to a high of $5.47 for the quantity required to produce a hundredweight of flour during the past 7 years. (table 8). The range in the wholesale price of bakery flour at Kansas City during this period was 62 cents per hundredweight compared with a range of 70 cents for wheat. The range from the highest annual average to the lowest at Minneapolis during this period was greater for both wheat and flour.

The difference between the cost of wheat and the wholesale value of flour and byproducts cannot be termed as the actual operating margin since all comparisons in the table assume that wheat purchased within a given month is made into flour that same month. In actual practice, wheat is purchased and flour sold at various times and in varying amounts. It is not possible to make more accurate comparisons because data on the timing and magnitude of purchases and sales are lacking. Another factor not taken into account in this analysis is the important part played by the wheat futures market in wheat and flour transactions.

WORLD WHEAT AND RYE SITUATION

Record 1964 World Wheat Crop; Rye Continues Decline

World breadgrain production for 1964 may set a record, based on preliminary information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. Northern Hemisphere harvests are nearing completion, and there is little doubt that total production will be at a new high. Principal producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere have a favorable outlook and expect good outturns if growing conditions continue favorable through November.

World production of wheat and rye, combined, is forecast at 303 million short tons. The high level of the current forecast is due to the prospective record harvest of wheat. This estimated production, placed at 8,985 million bushels, would exceed the previous record in 1962 by about a quarter-billion bushels. Rye production continues at the reduced level of 1.2 billion bushels, 17 percent below the 1955-59 average.

Most European areas report good quality grain harvested this season in contrast with last year when a wet season resulted in much wet, low quality wheat. Combining higher quality with an increase of almost 200 million bushels in this year's production indicates that import needs of that area probably will be restricted to high protein wheat for blending with the lower protein local wheat in milling.

The outlook indicates that wheat import requirements will be greatly reduced in a number of countries that were quite active in the market during 1963-64. Foremost is the Soviet Union where crop failures made large imports imperative--about 380 million bushels were imported during 1963-64. A normal outturn this year is expected to curtail USSR imports to a relatively small amount shipped from the west coast of Canada to areas that present transportation problems for home-grown wheat. USSR exports are expected to be well below average.

Mainland China was another large importer, taking about 205 million bushels in 1963-64. The crop outturn there this year is reported larger but some imports will probably continue, though at a reduced rate.

Usual markets in Western Europe will, as mentioned above, be curtailed. An exception is the Iberian Peninsula where crops are reduced. Both Spain and Portugal have smaller crops and larger import requirements. Japan's outturn is much larger than the poor 1963 harvest and import requirements likely will be smaller. In contrast, India's production is less than that of a year ago and imports are increasing.

Total wheat production in North America was estimated at 1,960 million bushels in September, a near record. Canadian production is 18 percent

below the record harvest last year but U. S. and Mexican crops are considerably larger than a year ago. The U. S. harvest estimate in September, of 1,290 million bushels from 49 million acres, gives near-record yields. Canada's crop is estimated at 596 million bushels from a record 29.7 million acres; yields are 20.1 bushels per acre compared with 26.2 bushels in 1963. Mexico's outturn is reported at an all-time high of 73 million bushels with yields of 37.2 bushels. Rye production in 1964 is expected to be slightly above 1963 with the increase in the United States. Canada's crop shows little change from a year ago.

Wheat production in Western Europe, estimated at 1,560 million bushels, was exceeded only in 1962. Yields of 33.9 bushels per acre are 8 percent above the 1963 average and grain quality is generally much better than a year ago. Larger crops than last year are reported for all important producers except Spain and Portugal. The largest increase is in France, up 112 million bushels from the 373 million in 1963. Rye production in Western Europe, estimated at 240 million bushels, is moderately larger than in 1963 but about 10 percent below the 1955-59 average.

Eastern Europe's total wheat production differs little from a year ago despite variations from country to country. According to preliminary information, the principal differences are increased production in Hungary and a smaller outturn in Yugoslavia. Little change is estimated for 1964 rye production compared with 1963.

The Soviet Union's wheat acreage for the 1964 harvest was reported in July at about 7 million acres above 1963 acreage. The latest reported figure for 1963 was approximately 160 million acres, indicating a total this year of 167 million acres. This would be a near-record acreage but includes a smaller-than-normal proportion of high-yielding winter wheat. The acreage increase took place despite considerable damage to winter wheat planted during a dry fall. This necessitated extensive reseeding while a late spring also delayed seeding of acreage in many regions.

Growing conditions varied considerably among different regions in the Soviet Union; the west and south had an early summer drought whereas the east, including much of the New Lands area, had abundant moisture. In fact, excessive wetness in the east interfered with the harvest and crops suffered from lodging.

In recent years, the Soviet Union exported considerable quantities of grain while its imports were insignificant. Official statements indicate that the Soviet Government intends to concentrate on replenishment of depleted grain stocks, and exports are not expected to be large.

Asia's wheat production is estimated at an all-time high of 1,955 million bushels. Better prospects than last year in Mainland China account for most of the increase. Japan's crop is also much larger than a year ago. Crops in India and Turkey are somewhat below the 1963 level. Turkey, only significant rye producer in the area, also has a smaller rye crop than in 1963.

Wheat production is smaller than last year in Africa principally because of reductions in Algeria and Egypt. Rye production is insignificant in Africa.

South America's wheat harvest will begin in November and growing conditions up to that time will determine the final outcome. The present outlook points to an average wheat crop, though considerably below the large 1963 harvest.

Early season prospects are good in Australia and a wheat outturn approaching the record 1963 harvest is expected. A record acreage is reported and conditions to date are generally favorable.

U. S. World Trade Share Continues to Rise

World trade in wheat and flour (including products) hit a record in 1963-64, estimated at 2,045 million bushels based on preliminary information. The U. S. share of this trade was 42 percent, a continuation of the upward trend of recent years (table 18). Canada and Australia made more spectacular gains but their total exports of 552 million and 280 million bushels, respectively, were substantially below the 860 million exported by the United States.

The shipments of 4 large wheat exporters, for which complete data are available, are shown in table 17. These 4--the United States, Canada, France and Argentina--exported about 1,600 million bushels in 1963-64, up 40 percent from 1962-63 exports. Except from the United States, a large share of these increased shipments went to Mainland China. France, whose exports were down a little, was the only exporter in the group registering a decline in 1963-64 from the previous year. This resulted from a smaller crop. In spite of France's decline, these 4 nations accounted for about 78 percent of the world wheat trade in 1963-64 compared with 72 percent in 1962-63.

THE RYE SITUATION

OUTLOOK FOR 1964-65

Supply Increases

The total supply of rye in 1964-65 is placed at 40.7 million bushels, 10 percent above last year, but 5 percent below the 1957-61 average. The beginning carryover of 5.3 million bushels last July 1 was down about 1.6 million from a year earlier and was only about half the 5-year average beginning carryover (table 23). Commodity Credit Corporation owned only about 0.6 million bushels of rye on July 1, 1964.

The 1964 crop is estimated at 34.4 million bushels, about 5.0 million above last year's crop but 6.4 million below the large crop in 1962. Imports in 1964-65 are currently estimated at 1 million bushels compared with 0.7 million in 1963-64.

Rye Yields Near Record

Rye production is expected to be above last year in all regions with yields per acre higher in all except the Western region. In the North Central States, where nearly three-fourths of the crop is produced, yield prospects average 2 bushels per acre above 1963 yield. The Dakotas, Nebraska, and Kansas account for most of the increase. Record yields are also forecast in a number of the less-important producing States. The indicated yield for the United States is 19.5 bushels per acre compared with 18.3 bushels in 1963 and is the third highest on record.

Disappearance May Change Little

Total disappearance of rye in 1964-65 may be about the same as that of last year--32 million bushels (table 23). Domestic disappearance may increase slightly to 25 million bushels, up from the 22 million bushels of 1963-64, while exports are likely to drop from the 10 million exported last year.

Food, seed, and industry use of rye in 1964-65 is expected to change little from quantities used in recent years. Feeding of rye, however, may rise somewhat from the low levels of the last 2 years and may be about average.

Exports are currently estimated at 7 million bushels, about the same as the 5-year average but below the 10 million exported in 1963-64. The above-average level of exports last year was brought on by the unprecedented demand for cereal grains. During July-September 1964, only 1.3 million bushels of rye had been exported or inspected for export. This compares with 2.4 million exported during the same period in 1963.

The 1964 rye crop in Eastern Europe is about the same as that of 1963; in Western Europe it is moderately larger. The demand for U. S. rye from these countries is not likely to be heavy in 1964-65.

With total disappearance of rye estimated at 32 million bushels, carryover on July 1, 1965, would be about 8.7 million bushels. This would be a fairly large increase from that held at the beginning of the current marketing year. Carryover stocks at this level would be the highest since July 1961 but would be below the 1957-61 average ending carryover.

Rye Prices May Average Lower

The national average price support loan rate for 1964-crop rye is $1.07 per bushel, the same as for the 1963 crop. The season average price received by farmers for rye in 1963-64 was $1.08 per bushel. July and August 1964 farm prices of rye were about the same as a year earlier but dropped 6 cents below a year earlier in September (table 3). The season average price in 1964-65 may not be as high relative to the price support rate if the current supply-disappearance disparity prevails during the year.

The price of No. 2 Rye, Minneapolis, averaged $1.34 per bushel during 1963-64. After running around $1.21 per bushel during July and August 1963, it jumped to $1.38 in September. This spurt was brought on by the rise in wheat prices at the time the Soviet Union was negotiating for wheat in Canada.

The July-September 1964 average for No. 2 Rye at Minneapolis was $1.23 per bushel, 3 cents per bushel below the average for the same period in 1963.

The Wheat Situation is published in February, May, July, and October.

The next issue is scheduled for release in late February 1965.

Table 2.- Wheat: Estimated supply and distribution by classes, United States, average 1957-61 and annual 1962-64

Item	Hard winter	Red winter	Hard spring	Durum	White	Total
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Average 1957-61						
Carryover, July 1	860	12	221	20	49	1,162
Production	687	179	171	27	161	1,225
Imports 1/	---	---	8	---	---	8
Supply	1,547	191	400	47	210	2,395
Exports 2/	335	45	42	5	120	547
Domestic disappearance 3/	264	131	139	24	45	603
Carryover, June 30	948	15	219	18	45	1,245
1962-63						
Carryover, July 1, 1962	1,085	24	187	5	21	1,322
Production	537	157	175	70	155	1,094
Imports 1/	---	---	5	---	---	5
Supply	1,622	181	367	75	176	2,421
Exports 2/	437	40	39	4	122	642
Domestic disappearance 3/	249	136	133	25	41	584
Carryover, June 30, 1963	936	5	195	46	13	1,195
1963-64 4/						
Carryover, July 1, 1963	936	5	195	46	13	1,195
Production	544	212	162	50	170	1,138
Imports 1/	---	---	4	---	---	4
Supply	1,480	217	361	96	183	2,337
Exports 2/	565	80	50	29	136	860
Domestic disappearance 3/	247	133	129	27	41	577
Carryover, June 30, 1964	668	4	182	40	6	900
1964-65 4/ 5/						
Carryover, July 1, 1964	668	4	182	40	6	900
Production	639	226	177	61	183	1,286
Imports 1/	---	---	4	---	---	4
Supply	1,307	230	363	101	189	2,190
Exports 2/	490	40	40	5	100	675
Domestic disappearance 3/	260	145	135	27	48	615
Carryover, June 30, 1965	557	45	188	69	41	900

1/ Excludes imports for milling-in-bond and export as flour. 2/ Includes exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies. Includes relief shipments of bulgar beginning 1962-63. 3/ Wheat for food (including military food use at home and abroad), feed, seed and industry. Includes shipments to U. S. Territories. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Imports and distribution are projected.

Note.-Figures by classes in this table, except production, are only approximations.

Table 3.- Wheat and rye: Farm, cash, export, and support prices at major markets and ports, per bushel, specified months and days, 1963-64 1/

Commodity and market	Monthly average price				Daily price comparisons					
	1963	1964			October 17, 1963			October 15, 1964		
	Sept.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Price	Effective support 2/	Price above support	Price	Effective support 2/	Price above support
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Wheat										
All wheat: U. S. average received by farmers	1.84	1.33	1.33	1.35	---	---	---	---	---	---
No. 1 Hard Red Winter										
Kansas City, ordinary protein	2.09	1.57	1.60	1.64	2.20	2.01	.19	1.67	1.47	.20
Kansas City, 13% protein	2.21	1.64	1.67	1.70	2.30	---	---	1.70	---	---
Gulf Ports, ord. protein, export	2.24	1.72	1.74	1.76	2.35	---	---	1.83	---	---
" " , " " , net export	1.77	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.76	---	---	1.86	---	---
Eastern Soft										
No. 2 Red Winter										
Chicago	1.97	1.43	1.46	1.49	2.18	2.03	.15	1.51	1.50	.01
St. Louis	2.00	1.45	1.46	1.46	2.20	2.03	.17	1.50	1.50	0
Baltimore, export	2.22	1.61	1.59	1.62	2.31	---	---	1.61	---	---
" , net export	1.75	1.76	1.72	1.73	1.51	---	---	1.64	---	---
No. 2 White, Toledo	1.91	1.41	1.41	1.43	2.10	---	---	1.43	---	---
No. 1 Dk. Northern Spring, Minneapolis										
Ordinary protein	2.27	1.65	1.68	1.75	2.34	2.10	.24	1.76	1.57	.19
13% protein	2.30	1.71	1.70	1.76	2.37	---	---	1.80	---	---
15% protein	2.35	1.73	1.73	1.77	2.41	---	---	1.81	---	---
No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Minneapolis	2.31	1.76	1.68	1.70	2.40	2.35	.05	1.68	1.67	.01
White, Pacific Northwest										
No. 1 Soft, Portland	2.05	1.53	1.52	1.49	2.17	1.94	.23	1.47	1.41	.06
No. 2 Western, export	2.10	1.57	1.55	1.51	2.21	---	---	1.50	---	---
" " " , net export	1.68	1.77	1.75	1.72	1.73	---	---	1.71	---	---
Rye										
U. S. average received by farmers	1.09	1.03	.98	1.03	---	---	---	---	---	---
No. 2, Minneapolis	1.38	1.22	1.21	1.27	1.41	1.22	.19	1.24	1.22	.02

1/ Cash grain prices are on-track cash prices established at the close of the market. The effective support price is the established terminal support less the storage charges to the maturity date of the price support loan. Export prices are basis prompt or 30-day shipment. Net export prices are derived by subtracting export payment rates. The export marketing certificate required since July 1, 1964 is included in the computation of the net export price. Wheat used for domestic food must be accompanied by a domestic marketing certificate which is not included in the domestic prices shown. 2/ Not available for high-protein wheats since quality premiums are based on a combination of the sedimentation tests and the protein tests. Not applicable if market is not an established price support terminal or if the price is an export price.

Table 4.- Wheat and flour: Current indicators of export movement, by program, coastal area and class of wheat, July-September 1963 and 1964

Period, program and coastal area	Wheat (grain only)-Inspections for export 1/							Flour (wheat equivalent)-Registrations of export sales 2/
	Hard Winter	Red Winter	Hard Spring	Durum	White	Mixed	Total	
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
July-September 1963								
Commercial	15.0	15.7	8.0	0.6	13.2	0.5	53.0	5.4
Government Programs:								
CCC Credit	.1	---	---	---	---	---	.1	---
Title I-P.L. 480	65.0	1.0	.3	---	15.7	---	82.0	11.8
Title IV-P.L. 480	1.8	.6	.1	---	.1	.1	2.7	3/
A.I.D.	.1	---	.5	---	---	---	.6	3/
Barter	6.0	---	---	---	---	---	6.0	---
Donations	3.3	3/	3.5	---	---	---	6.8	10.1
Total	91.3	17.3	12.4	.6	29.0	.6	151.2	27.3
July-September 1964								
Commercial	14.0	8.4	1.6	.4	5.0	.6	30.0	5.3
Government Programs:								
CCC Credit	.4	.8	---	---	---	---	1.2	---
Title I-P.L. 480	114.4	3.9	.1	---	.5	---	118.9	15.6
Title IV-P.L. 480	2.5	9.1	---	---	.8	---	12.4	.1
A.I.D.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3/
Barter	2.4	---	---	---	---	---	2.4	---
Donations	1.4	---	---	---	---	---	1.4	10.9
Total	135.1	22.2	1.7	.4	6.3	.6	166.3	31.9
July-September 1963								
Coastal areas:								
Great Lakes	1.3	9.8	6.8	.6	1.9	---	20.4	
Atlantic	.6	3.9	3.8	---	1.3	---	9.6	NOT
Gulf	77.3	3.6	1.6	---	---	.3	82.8	
Pacific	12.1	---	.2	---	25.8	.3	38.4	
Total	91.3	17.3	12.4	.6	29.0	.6	151.2	AVAILABLE
July-September 1964								
Coastal areas:								
Great Lakes	.8	4.9	.8	.4	.5	---	7.4	
Atlantic	1.3	2.3	3/	---	.1	---	3.7	
Gulf	119.7	15.0	.7	3/	---	.6	136.0	
Pacific	13.3	---	.2	---	5.7	3/	19.2	
Total	135.1	22.2	1.7	.4	6.3	.6	166.3	

1/ Based on weekly reports of inspections for export. Does not include rail or truck movement to Canada or Mexico.

2/ Registrations of sales under the Cash Payment Flour Export Program (GR-346) for period ending on Saturday nearest to end of month shown. Flour inspections are not available nor are registrations of flour broken down by class of wheat from which the flour was milled.

3/ Less than 50,000 bushels.

Table 5 .- Wheat: U. S. inspections for export, by programs and country of destination, July-September 1963

COUNTRY	COMMERCIAL	CCC CREDIT	PL-480 TITLE I	BARTER	1/ DONATIONS	PL-480 TITLE IV	A.I.D.	TOTAL
	1,000 BUSHELS							
Canada 2/	15,092	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,092
Algeria	-	-	-	-	2,140	-	-	2,140
Barbodas	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Belgium	2,351	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,351
Brazil	-	-	3,627	5,641	-	-	-	9,268
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	906	-	906
Colombia	459	-	-	-	-	1,129	-	1,588
Congo Rep.	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	37
Dom. Rep.	227	-	-	-	-	-	-	227
El Salvador	281	-	-	-	-	-	-	281
Formosa	-	-	2,903	-	331	-	-	3,234
West Germany	1,066	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,066
Guatemala	402	101	-	-	-	-	-	503
Honduras	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	140
Hong Kong	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
India	-	-	37,417	-	-	-	-	37,417
Israel	-	-	2,463	-	-	-	-	2,463
Japan	19,231	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,231
Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	112
Korea	-	-	7,313	-	1,942	-	-	9,255
Maderia	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	92
Netherlands	2,830	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,830
Nicaragua	152	-	-	-	-	-	-	152
Pakistan	-	-	11,559	-	295	-	453	12,307
Paraguay	-	-	361	-	-	-	-	361
Peru	404	-	-	371	-	-	-	775
Philippines	2,164	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,164
Poland	-	-	2,639	-	-	-	-	2,639
Singapore	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
Spain	3,368	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,368
Sudan	-	-	770	-	-	-	-	770
U.A.R.	-	-	8,875	-	-	-	-	8,875
United Kingdom	513	-	-	-	-	-	-	513
Venezuela	1,941	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,941
Yugoslavia	-	-	932	-	-	-	-	932
Nigeria	285	-	-	-	-	-	-	285
Turkey	-	-	2,719	-	-	-	-	2,719
West Africa	149	-	-	-	-	-	-	149
Angola	308	-	-	-	-	-	-	308
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	517	-	517
Panama	176	-	-	-	-	-	-	176
Other	1,291	-	376	-	2,070	126	-	3,863
GRAND TOTAL	53,039	101	81,991	6,012	6,778	2,678	565	151,164

1/ Includes donations under Title II and III. 2/ For transshipment.
Based on weekly reports of inspections for export by licensed grain inspectors and does not include rail and truck movement to Canada or Mexico.

Table 6 .- Wheat: U. S. inspections for export, by programs, and country of destination, July-September 1964

COUNTRY	COMMERCIAL	CCC CREDIT	PL-480 TITLE I	BARTER	1/ DONATIONS	PL-480 TITLE IV	A.I.D.	TOTAL
				1,000 BUSHELS				
LAKE PORTS TO								
Canada	6,163	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,163
Transshipments	3,913	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,913
Difference	+2,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	+2,250
Guatemala	388	-	-	117	-	-	-	505
El Salvador	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	220
Honduras	206	-	-	-	-	-	-	206
Panama	207	-	-	-	-	-	-	207
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	1,721	-	1,721
Haiti	431	-	-	-	-	-	-	431
Nicaragua	184	-	-	-	-	-	-	184
Colombia	26	-	-	1,550	-	-	-	1,576
Venezuela	2,186	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,186
Ecuador	82	-	105	-	-	73	-	260
Peru	92	-	331	486	-	-	-	909
Brazil	-	-	20,482	-	-	-	-	20,482
Soviet Union	1,677	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,677
United Kingdom	1,042	383	-	-	-	-	-	1,425
Turkey	-	-	1,486	-	-	-	-	1,486
Netherlands	2,267	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,267
France	269	-	-	-	-	-	-	269
Spain	579	-	-	-	-	-	-	579
West Germany	571	-	-	-	-	-	-	571
Poland	-	-	913	-	-	-	-	913
Portugal	-	-	1,133	-	-	1,097	-	2,230
Italy	1,806	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,806
Yugoslavia	-	-	1,034	-	-	9,371	-	10,405
Sudan	176	-	294	-	81	-	-	551
Iran	-	-	2,357	-	-	-	-	2,357
Israel	-	-	1,903	-	-	-	-	1,903
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	198	-	-	198
India	-	-	56,817	52	117	-	-	56,986
Pakistan	-	-	15,472	32	50	-	-	15,554
Philippines	966	-	-	-	-	-	-	966
Korea	-	-	4,863	-	-	-	-	4,863
Canary Islands	884	-	-	-	-	-	-	884
Taiwan (Formosa)	187	-	2,213	-	79	-	-	2,479
Japan	11,551	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,551
Nigeria	751	-	-	-	-	-	-	751
UAR	-	821	9,437	-	-	-	-	10,258
Other	1,021	-	7	162	857	180	-	2,227
GRAND TOTAL	30,019	1,204	118,847	2,399	1,382	12,442	0	166,293

1/ Includes donations under Title II and III.
Based on weekly reports of inspections for export by licensed grain inspectors and does not include rail and truck movement to Canada or Mexico.

Table 7.- Wheat: CCC operations and stocks, specified dates

Item	Price Support activity		
	1963 crop through or as of-		1964 crop through or as of September 30, 1964
	September 30, 1963	June 30, 1964	
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Loan applications	---	---	209.4
Placed under loan:			
Warehouse stored	83.1	90.0	74.0
Farm stored	31.1	70.0	47.8
Total under loan	1/114.6	1/172.4	121.8
Loan repayments	1.7	84.9	1.6
Loan deliveries	---	1/ 63.9	---
Outstanding under loan	112.6	1.9	120.2
Remaining under reseal loan	64.6	52.0	51.9
	Sales and dispositions		
	July-Sept. 1963	July-June 1963-64	July-Sept. 1964
Domestic			
Statutory minimum	28.8	81.6	110.5
Other	3.4	20.0	11.2
Total domestic	32.2	101.6	121.7
Export			
Redemption of P.I.K.	33.9	162.7	10.1
Barter	11.3	33.7	1.7
GSM Credit	6.4	14.3	.8
Donations	6.9	29.4	1.9
Other	---	---	---
Total export	58.5	240.1	14.5
Total	90.7	341.7	136.2

Class of wheat	Stocks owned by CCC		
	October 1, 1963	July 1, 1964	October 1, 1964 3/
Hard Winter	840.3	613.8	580.7
Hard Spring	180.1	2/178.3	170.8
Red Winter	2.2	.4	.5
White	6.5	.6	.7
Durum	1.2	2/ 38.1	32.1
Mixed	23.7	1.0	1.2
Total	1,054.0	832.2	786.0

1/ Includes purchase agreements. 2/ Revised. 3/ Preliminary.

Note- Based on operating reports which differ from more complete fiscal reports.

Table 8.- Wheat and flour: Price relationships at milling centers, year beginning July, 1957-64

Year and month	At Kansas City, per cwt.					At Minneapolis, per cwt.				
	Cost of wheat to miller 1/	Wholesale price of products			Over cost of wheat	Cost of wheat to miller 1/	Wholesale price of products			Over cost of wheat
		Bakery flour 2/	Major by-products 3/	Total			Bakery flour 2/	Major by-products 3/	Total	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1957-58	5.18	5.64	.57	6.21	1.03	5.40	6.10	.57	6.67	1.27
1958-59	4.81	5.14	.63	5.77	.96	5.02	5.68	.64	6.32	1.30
1959-60	4.83	5.03	.60	5.63	.80	5.11	5.44	.61	6.05	.94
1960-61	4.77	5.04	.58	5.62	.85	4.92	5.36	.61	5.97	1.05
1961-62	5.13	5.37	.58	5.95	.82	5.43	5.70	.61	6.31	.88
1962-63	5.47	5.65	.68	6.33	.86	5.61	5.92	.68	6.60	.99
1963-64	4.99	5.25	.67	5.92	.93	5.20	5.52	.66	6.18	.98
1962-63										
July	5.40	5.82	.60	6.42	1.02	5.56	6.11	.59	6.70	1.14
August	5.47	5.93	.64	6.57	1.10	5.47	6.18	.61	6.79	1.32
September	5.43	5.85	.64	6.49	1.06	5.52	6.11	.63	6.74	1.22
October	5.45	5.75	.72	6.47	1.02	5.61	6.06	.70	6.76	1.15
November	5.52	5.77	.80	6.57	1.05	5.68	6.00	.79	6.79	1.11
December	5.52	5.65	.81	6.46	.94	5.65	5.86	.84	6.70	1.05
January	5.54	5.48	.81	6.29	.75	5.63	5.76	.83	6.59	.96
February	5.63	5.55	.74	6.29	.66	5.65	5.82	.75	6.57	.92
March	5.68	5.52	.63	6.15	.47	5.61	5.79	.69	6.48	.87
April	5.65	5.77	.55	6.32	.67	5.61	5.91	.60	6.51	.90
May	5.38	5.53	.56	6.09	.71	5,47	5.78	.59	6.37	.90
June	4.95	5.23	.62	5.85	.90	5.65	5.65	.61	6.26	.61
1963-64										
July	4.77	4.97	.69	5.66	.89	5.24	5.39	.64	6.03	.79
August	4.83	4.90	.67	5.57	.74	5.02	5.01	.64	5.65	.63
September	5.04	5.28	.74	6.02	.98	5.29	5.55	.68	6.23	.94
October	5.22	5.47	.71	6.18	.96	5.45	5.72	.65	6.37	.92
November	5.18	5.45	.75	6.20	1.02	5.38	5.74	.70	6.44	1.06
December	5.20	5.23	.81	6.04	.84	5.36	5.52	.81	6.33	.97
January	5.22	5.25	.74	5.99	.77	5.31	5.54	.72	6.26	.95
February	5.18	5.30	.63	5.93	.75	5.20	5.56	.61	6.17	.97
March	5.06	5.15	.61	5.76	.70	5.06	5.31	.61	5.92	.86
April	5.24	5.40	.66	6.06	.82	5.13	5.60	.67	6.27	1.14
May	5.11	5.25	.53	5.78	.67	5.29	5.48	.56	6.04	.75
June	3.97	5.33	.57	5.90	1.93	4.70	5.78	.60	6.38	1.68
1964-65										
July	5.34	5.64	.58	6.22	.88	5.52	5.98	.59	6.57	1.05
August	5.40	5.51	.62	6.13	.73	5.52	5.77	.59	6.36	.84
September	5.47	4/5.49	.66	6.15	.68	5.61	4/5.67	.63	6.30	.69

1/ No. 1 Hard Winter, 13 percent protein, at Kansas City and simple average of No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 13 percent protein and 15 percent protein, at Minneapolis. Based on 73 percent extraction rate. Includes the 70-cent certificate beginning July 1964.

2/ Quoted as 95 percent patent at Kansas City and standard patent at Minneapolis.

3/ Assumes 50-50 millfeed distribution between bran and shorts or middlings.

4/ Estimated.

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

Table 9 .- Wheat and feed grain price relationships, per 100 pounds, August-September 1964

Region or State	Feed grain	August				September			
		Wheat	Feed grain	Wheat over feed grain		Wheat	Feed grain	Wheat over feed grain	
				Actual	Adjusted for feed value 1/			Actual	Adjusted for feed value 1/
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Soft Red Winter Wheat Region:									
Middle Atlantic	Corn	2.20	2.46	-.26	-.39	2.22	2.52	-.30	-.43
South Atlantic	"	2.23	2.34	-.11	-.23	2.28	2.27	.01	-.11
East North Central	"	2.17	2.04	.13	.02	2.22	2.11	.11	0
East South Central	"	2.23	2.25	-.02	-.14	2.28	2.23	.05	-.07
Western White Wheat States:									
Washington	Barley	2.25	1.92	.33	.02	2.18	2.00	.18	-.15
Oregon	"	2.32	2.08	.24	-.10	2.25	2.17	.08	-.27
Idaho	"	2.08	1.85	.23	-.07	2.13	1.87	.26	-.04
Hard Spring Wheat States:									
North Dakota	Barley	2.25	1.53	.71	.47	2.35	1.69	.66	.38
" "	Oats	2.25	1.44	.81	.58	2.35	1.53	.82	.57
" "	Rye	2.25	1.75	.47	.09	2.35	1.70	.65	.25
South Dakota	Oats	2.23	1.69	.54	.26	2.33	1.75	.58	.30
" "	Corn	2.23	1.89	.34	.24	2.33	1.98	.35	.25
Montana	Barley	2.08	1.46	.63	.38	2.15	1.56	.59	.34
Hard Winter Wheat States:									
Kansas	Sorghum grain	2.23	1.78	.45	.25	2.30	1.78	.52	.32
Oklahoma	" "	2.32	1.82	.50	.30	2.38	1.87	.51	.30
"	Barley	2.32	1.71	.61	.33	2.38	1.85	.53	.23
Texas	Sorghum grain	2.40	1.81	.59	.39	2.43	1.84	.59	.39
"	Oats	2.40	2.34	.06	-.32	2.43	2.44	-.01	-.41
Minnesota	Barley	2.40	1.69	.71	.43	2.55	1.85	.70	.40
"	Oats	2.40	1.72	.68	.40	2.55	1.81	.74	.45
Colorado	Corn	2.12	2.25	-.13	-.25	2.17	2.27	-.10	-.22
Nebraska	Sorghum grain	2.17	1.73	.44	.25	2.23	1.70	.53	.34
United States average	Corn	2.22	2.00	.22	.11	2.27	2.09	.18	.07
" " "	Barley	2.22	1.83	.39	.09	2.27	1.91	.36	.05
" " "	Sorghum grain	2.22	1.82	.40	.20	2.27	1.86	.41	.20
" " "	Oats	2.22	1.80	.42	.13	2.27	1.89	.38	.07
" " "	Rye	2.22	1.75	.47	.06	2.27	1.84	.43	0

1/ Adjusted for feeding value of each grain, with wheat equal to 100 percent; corn, 95 percent; sorghum grain 90.0 percent; oats and barley, 86.0 percent, and rye, 81.0 percent. Consumption of Feed by Livestock, Production Research Report No. 79, ERS, USDA.

Table 10.- Wheat: Weighted average cash price per bushel, specified markets, July-October, 1963 and 1964

Month and date	All classes and grades, six markets		No. 1 Dark Hard and Hard Winter, Kansas City		No. 1 Dark N. Spring, Minneapolis		No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Minneapolis		No. 2 Soft Red Winter, St. Louis		No. 1 Soft White Portland 1/	
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month												
July	2.12	1.59	2.01	1.57	2.31	1.70	2.53	1.79	1.81	1.42	1.96	1.53
August	2.19	1.69	2.05	1.61	2.26	1.74	2.37	1.74	---	2/1.41	1.97	1.52
September	2.29	1.72	2.11	1.65	2.36	1.80	2.38	1.77	2/1.92	2/1.39	2.06	1.49
Week ended												
July 31	2.09	1.61	2.01	1.60	2.20	1.67	2.49	1.79	1.82	1.42	1.95	1.51
Aug. 7	2.14	1.64	2.04	1.60	2.22	1.68	2.47	1.78	---	---	1.95	1.52
14	2.16	1.67	2.04	1.60	2.27	1.72	2.34	1.75	---	---	1.96	1.52
21	2.23	1.72	2.06	1.63	2.29	1.78	2.37	1.71	---	2/1.41	1.99	1.52
28	2.24	1.73	2.07	1.62	2.28	1.78	2.35	1.72	---	---	1.98	1.52
Sept. 4	2.26	1.75	2.08	1.64	2.32	1.80	2.36	1.79	---	---	1.99	1.51
11	2.26	1.74	2.08	1.63	2.33	1.81	2.35	1.77	2/1.92	2/1.39	2.01	1.51
18	2.30	1.71	2.12	1.65	2.38	1.80	2.37	1.74	---	---	2.08	1.49
25	2.35	1.69	2.17	1.66	2.40	1.79	2.43	1.72	---	---	2.13	1.47
Oct. 2	2.36	1.74	2.18	1.67	2.40	1.82	2.47	1.71	---	---	2.12	1.47
9	2.40	1.75	2.20	1.66	2.43	1.84	2.52	1.75	---	---	2.14	1.47

1/ Average of daily cash quotations.
2/ 1 car sold

Table 11.- Wheat: Average closing price per bushel of December futures, specified markets, July-October, 1963 and 1964

Month and date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis	
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month						
July	1.88	1.48	1.96	1.52	2.15	1.62
August	1.85	1.48	1.96	1.54	2.14	1.65
September	1.96	1.49	2.01	1.56	2.22	1.68
Week ended						
July 31	1.85	1.47	1.94	1.52	2.13	1.61
Aug. 7	1.86	1.47	1.96	1.52	2.12	1.62
14	1.86	1.46	1.96	1.53	2.14	1.63
21	1.86	1.49	1.97	1.55	2.16	1.65
28	1.84	1.49	1.97	1.55	2.16	1.67
Sept. 4	1.88	1.49	1.98	1.55	2.18	1.68
11	1.92	1.48	1.99	1.55	2.19	1.68
18	1.98	1.52	2.02	1.56	2.24	1.68
25	2.04	1.49	2.05	1.56	2.26	1.67
Oct. 2	2.08	1.48	2.07	1.55	2.28	1.68
9	2.11	1.50	2.09	1.56	2.28	1.69

Table 12.- 1965 Wheat Program: Winter wheat program enrollment, and intended diversion and overplanting by class of wheat area and State

Area and State 1/	Acreage allotment		Intended diversion			Electing to exceed allotment	
	Total	On signed farms	Estimated mandatory	Voluntary	Total	Farms	Acreage
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Number	1,000 acres
White (Western area)							
Arizona	38.3	25.2	2.8	3.5	6.3	---	---
California	382.5	288.4	32.0	33.6	65.6	---	---
Idaho 2/	1,116.2	842.0	93.5	11.8	105.3	123	28.4
Nevada	16.1	6.6	.7	.2	.9	---	---
Oregon 2/	790.9	693.6	77.0	19.8	96.8	27	19.3
Washington 2/	1,863.7	1,693.4	188.2	27.7	215.9	1,050	359.3
Total	4,207.7	3,549.2	394.2	96.6	490.8	1,200	407.0
Hard Spring and Durum area							
Minnesota			No fall signup				
Montana 3/	2,849.4	2,317.6	257.5	14.1	271.6	1,760	565.0
South Dakota 3/	568.4	500.6	55.6	13.4	69.0	187	37.5
North Dakota			No fall signup				
Total	3,417.8	2,818.2	313.1	27.5	340.6	1,947	602.5
Hard Winter area							
Colorado 3/	2,414.4	2,150.8	239.0	76.4	315.4	6,443	1,113.8
Kansas	9,948.3	9,292.4	1,032.4	126.2	1,158.6	8,143	1,320.4
Nebraska	2,974.4	2,803.2	311.4	34.5	345.9	3,803	479.6
New Mexico	429.7	308.3	34.2	33.6	67.8	2	.7
Oklahoma	4,599.5	4,201.0	466.7	177.7	644.4	1,918	265.8
Texas	3,826.4	3,403.6	378.1	150.9	529.0	654	196.2
Utah 2/	280.0	186.8	20.8	9.9	30.7	94	18.4
Wyoming 3/	253.0	208.7	23.2	4.8	28.0	275	50.8
Total	24,725.7	22,554.8	2,505.8	614.0	3,119.8	21,332	3,445.7
Red Winter (Major area)							
Arkansas	140.3	42.8	4.8	2.6	7.4	---	---
Illinois	1,692.3	933.0	103.6	16.8	120.4	---	---
Indiana	1,302.4	683.8	76.0	40.5	116.5	---	---
Iowa	141.4	84.1	9.3	1.1	10.4	---	---
Kentucky	215.5	116.2	12.9	24.6	37.5	---	---
Michigan 5/	1,127.2	624.2	69.4	128.0	197.4	7	.1
Missouri	1,579.5	1,100.7	122.3	132.6	254.9	24	1.0
Ohio	1,547.1	920.8	102.3	77.2	179.5	5	.2
Tennessee	198.6	105.9	11.8	36.6	48.4	3	4/
Wisconsin	55.4	14.9	1.7	1.9	3.6	1	4/
Total	7,999.7	4,626.4	514.1	461.9	976.0	40	1.3
Red Winter (Other area)							
Alabama	63.1	32.7	3.7	9.5	13.2	---	---
Delaware	27.1	14.4	1.6	.4	2.0	---	---
Georgia	128.2	100.3	11.1	53.5	64.6	---	---
Louisiana	39.8	34.7	3.9	5.6	9.5	---	---
Maryland	163.5	66.5	7.4	6.5	13.9	---	---
Mississippi	53.1	26.2	2.9	3.3	6.2	1	.2
New Jersey	49.7	30.0	3.3	5.0	8.3	---	---
New York 5/	314.1	221.2	24.6	71.1	95.7	---	---
North Carolina	402.6	279.9	31.1	137.7	168.8	---	---
Pennsylvania	560.0	190.8	21.2	55.1	76.3	2	.1
South Carolina	184.0	123.5	13.7	67.6	81.3	---	---
Virginia	280.8	154.9	17.2	48.1	65.3	---	---
West Virginia	29.6	11.2	1.3	2.7	4.0	---	---
Total	2,295.6	1,286.3	143.0	466.1	609.1	3	.3
Other States 6/	19.8	13.6	1.5	2.2	3.7	---	---
United States total	42,666.3	34,848.5	3,871.7	1,668.3	5,540.0	24,522	4,456.8

1/ Grouped by the major class of wheat produced in the States, based on the 5-year varietal survey. 2/ Additional signup will be made in the spring of 1965 in selected counties. 3/ Enrollment only in selected counties. 4/ Less than 50,000 acres. 5/ Primarily white wheat. 6/ New England, Alaska and Florida. With the exception of Alaska, which has spring wheat, this would represent soft winter wheat.

Table 13.- Wheat: Estimated July 1 stocks in four major exporting countries, averages 1940-54, annual 1955-64

Year	United States grain 1/	Canadian grain 2/	Argentina	Australia	Total
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Average:					
1940-44	446	463	224	142	1,275
1945-49	193	155	134	75	557
1950-54	524	345	107	110	1,086
1955	1,036	570	165	160	1,931
1956	1,033	620	130	183	1,966
1957	909	3/770	160	115	3/1,954
1958	881	3/685	175	70	3/1,811
1959	1,295	3/620	160	135	3/2,210
1960	1,314	3/630	140	145	3/2,229
1961	1,411	3/645	100	150	3/2,306
1962	1,322	3/425	70	98	3/1,915
1963	1,195	520	70	155	1,940
1964 4/	900	540	150	125	1,715

1/ Includes United States wheat in Canada.
2/ Includes Canadian wheat in the United States.
3/ Revised.
4/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U. S. Foreign Service officers, or other information.

Table 14.- Wheat, flour and other products: Imports and exports, United States, 1955-63

Year beginning July	IMPORTS					
	Wheat					
	Suitable for milling 1/	Unfit for human consumption	Flour (wheat equivalent) 2/	Other products (wheat equivalent 3/	Total wheat, flour and other products	Wheat for milling in bond and export as flour
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
1955	960	8,710	90	173	9,933	75
1956	916	6,536	92	239	7,783	115
1957	838	9,722	94	293	10,947	41
1958	568	6,824	105	272	7,769	657
1959	1,042	5,889	162	317	7,410	310
1960	852	6,908	136	336	8,232	227
1961	819	4,612	92	362	5,885	---
1962	802	4,251	90	413	5,556	---
1963	710	2,877	89	653	4,328	---

Year beginning July	EXPORTS				
	Wheat 4/	Flour (wheat equivalent) 4/	Other products (wheat equivalent) 3/	Total wheat, flour and other products 4/	Flour from milled-in-bond wheat (wheat equivalent)
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
1955	295,320	50,244	708	346,272	81
1956	475,247	73,311	978	549,536	137
1957	323,081	78,681	1,156	402,918	59
1958	361,543	80,558	1,193	443,294	521
1959	418,359	90,666	1,214	510,239	441
1960	561,182	99,700	1,063	661,945	680
1961	608,079	110,903	880	719,862	91
1962	534,898	102,172	5/1,601	5/638,671	25
1963 6/	755,332	94,166	5/2,267	5/851,765	49

1/ Imports of wheat of milling quality have been limited to a quota of 800,000 bushels per year since May 29, 1941, of which 795,000 may come from Canada. Imports of registered and certified wheat seed are permitted ex-quota. 2/ Imports of flour have been limited to a quota of 4,000,000 pounds per year since May 29, 1941, of which 3,815,000 pounds may come from Canada (total quota is 93,200 bushels, wheat equivalent). Flour for special experimental purposes may be imported ex-quota. Excludes flour "free for export". 3/ Consists of food products, for example--macaroni products, wheat breakfast foods, bread and biscuits, semolina and prepared mixes. 4/ Includes exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies. 5/ Does not include an estimated 3.6 million bushels of bulgar shipped in 1962-63 and an estimated 10 million in 1963-64. 6/ Preliminary.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 15.- Wheat, including flour (grain equivalent): Total exports and Government exports by programs, United States, average 1954-58, annual 1955-63

Item	Year beginning July									
	Average 1954-58	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963 1/
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Total exports	402,324	345,564	548,558	401,762	442,101	509,024	660,882	718,982	*637,070	*849,498
Under Government programs:										
Quantity	264,734	240,693	375,119	246,826	303,002	374,552	457,720	491,072	485,390	494,988
Percentage of total	65.8	69.7	68.4	61.4	68.5	73.6	69.3	68.3	76.2	58.3
For dollars:										
Quantity	137,590	104,871	173,439	154,936	139,099	134,472	203,162	227,910	151,680	354,510
Percentage of total	34.2	30.3	31.6	38.6	31.5	26.4	30.7	31.7	23.8	41.7
Government exports by programs:										
P. L. 480 2/										
Title I	145,124	94,347	200,536	179,023	227,914	300,648	327,214	379,110	407,381	385,973
Title II	13,039	11,864	12,188	14,290	10,861	10,722	30,490	25,702	30,589	31,718
Title III:										
Barter	46,026	66,716	87,086	9,807	20,062	25,662	34,090	41,337	6,493	35,168
Donations	3/10,740	2,788	11,735	17,993	20,219	24,256	30,358	35,098	33,810	30,086
Title IV	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,286	5,684	11,447
Other 4/	49,805	64,978	63,574	25,713	23,946	13,264	35,568	2,539	1,433	596
Total	264,734	240,693	375,119	246,826	303,002	374,552	457,720	491,072	485,390	494,988

1/ Preliminary.
2/ The Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.
3/ Army Civilian Supply Program shipments for civilian feeding in occupied areas in 1954 is included in the average shown for Donations under Title III.
4/ Agency for International Development Sec. 402, P.L. 665 (Mutual Security Act). In earlier years this program was known as Marshall Plan, Economic Cooperation Administration and International Cooperation Administration.

*Excludes estimated relief shipments of bulgar and rolled wheat amounting to, in wheat equivalent, 3.6 million bushels in 1962-63 and 10.0 million in 1963-64.

Table 16.- Wheat: Supplies available for export or carryover in the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia, October 1, 1962-64

Item	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65 1/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
UNITED STATES			
Carryover stocks, July 1	1,322	1,195	900
Production	1,094	1,138	1,286
Total domestic supplies	2,416	2,333	2,186
Domestic requirements for season 2/	584	577	610
Exports, July 1 through September 30 3/	148	171	180
Supplies available on October 1 4/	1,684	1,585	1,396
CANADA			
Carryover stocks, August 1	391	487	461
Production	566	723	596
Total supplies	957	1,210	1,057
Domestic requirements for season 2/	138	155	150
Exports, August 1 through September 30 3/	53	77	88
Supplies available on October 1	766	978	819
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64 1/
ARGENTINA			
Carryover stocks, December 1	35	10	10
Production	190	190	300
Total supplies	225	200	310
Domestic requirements for season 2/	116	124	135
Exports, December 1 through September 30 3/	94	55	106
Supplies available on October 1	15	21	69
AUSTRALIA			
Carryover stocks, December 1	28	22	28
Production	247	307	331
Total supplies	275	329	359
Domestic requirements for season 2/	75	72	76
Exports, December 1 through September 30 3/	170	195	225
Supplies available on October 1	30	62	58
	1962	1963	1964
THE FOUR COUNTRIES			
Total supplies available on October 1 for export to end of season or carryover	2,495	2,646	2,342

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated requirements for seed, food (milling for domestic use) and feed for the season. 3/ Exports of wheat and flour in grain equivalent. 4/ Without imports.

Table 17.- Wheat and flour: Exports by 4 of the major exporting countries, July-June 1962-63 and 1963-64

Countries of destination	July-June 1962-63				July-June 1963-64			
	United States	Canada	France	Argentina	United States	Canada	France	Argentina
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Western Hemisphere:								
Central America	6.1	3.1	.3	---	7.5	2.4	.1	---
Brazil	51.7	---	---	17.4	45.9	---	---	25.2
Chile	8.7	1/	.5	---	4.0	1/	.1	---
West Indies	1/	1/	1.9	---	---	1/	2.0	---
Peru	5.2	.6	1/	10.6	6.3	.8	1/	9.2
Venezuela	5.4	7.2	---	.7	10.7	7.0	---	---
Cuba	---	---	---	---	---	12.2	---	---
Others	2/31.9	9.6	1.2	.7	2/54.7	9.3	.9	.9
Total	109.0	20.5	3.9	29.4	129.1	31.7	3.1	35.3
Western Europe (E.E.C.):								
Belgium-Luxembourg	2.7	9.8	1.2	2.6	4.8	15.7	6.8	1.1
France	1.4	5.7	---	3.1	10.6	5.3	---	2.8
Germany (West)	6.9	27.2	4.2	1.9	13.5	36.2	5.9	9.3
Italy	5.2	4.7	---	6.5	6.9	4.1	3.9	7.0
Netherlands	9.9	4.6	.5	5.5	19.4	3.6	2.6	3.5
Total	26.1	52.0	5.9	19.6	55.2	64.9	19.2	23.7
Western Europe (Other):								
Denmark	1/	1/	.2	---	1/	1/	3.8	---
Switzerland	4.4	3.0	7.0	.4	9.2	7.4	4.7	.2
United Kingdom	3.1	88.9	5.2	10.4	17.6	88.2	20.2	3.2
Yugoslavia	44.9	---	---	---	11.5	7.4	---	---
Others	8.4	9.5	5.9	1.3	21.8	8.1	3.6	.4
Total	60.8	101.4	18.3	12.1	60.1	111.1	32.3	3.8
Total Western Europe	86.9	153.4	24.2	31.7	115.3	176.0	51.5	27.5
Eastern Europe:								
Poland	20.4	14.2	12.5	---	37.5	11.9	13.0	.4
U.S.S.R.	---	---	---	---	61.9	207.8	5.4	.4
Others	---	4.4	8.6	---	11.8	15.3	4.7	2.3
Total	20.4	18.6	21.1	---	111.2	235.0	23.1	3.1
Asia:								
China, Mainland	---	61.6	32.0	3.6	---	36.9	8.1	36.3
India	130.5	.7	1.1	---	163.1	.7	---	---
Israel	9.9	1.7	1/	---	7.3	1.2	---	---
Korea	24.5	---	---	---	25.9	---	---	---
Japan	36.9	45.9	---	---	74.8	48.4	---	---
Pakistan	51.0	.4	---	---	59.5	.4	---	---
Philippines	6.9	6.4	1/	---	9.0	7.4	---	---
Taiwan	13.2	.2	---	---	10.3	.4	---	---
Turkey	15.8	---	---	---	6.5	---	---	---
Others	31.8	3.7	4.6	---	31.2	5.8	2.3	---
Total	320.5	120.6	37.7	3.6	387.6	101.2	10.4	36.3
Africa:								
Algeria	10.0	---	3.0	1.5	14.8	---	---	---
Egypt	60.5	.1	3.7	---	62.6	---	---	---
Ghana	.4	1.9	---	---	.2	1.1	---	---
Senegal	---	---	5.3	---	1/	---	5.1	---
South Africa	---	8.0	---	---	5.3	1.5	---	---
Tunisia	9.3	---	.9	---	3.2	---	---	---
Others	20.0	2.8	8.9	.2	19.7	1.9	4.3	---
Total	100.2	12.8	21.8	1.7	105.8	4.5	9.4	---
Oceania and unspecified	.1	4.3	.7	---	.1	3.3	.9	---
Grand total	637.1	330.2	109.4	66.4	849.1	551.7	98.4	102.2

1/ Less than 50,000 bushels. 2/ Includes quantities to Canada for transshipment.

Compiled from reports of Foreign Agricultural Service, Grain and Feed Division.

Table 18.- Wheat and flour: Exports by principal exporting countries and world, averages 1945-54, annual 1955-63

Year beginning July 1	United States 1/		Canada 2/		Australia		Argentina		Other countries 3/		Total world 3/
	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	
	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.
Average:											
1945-49	415	47.3	252	28.7	83	9.4	76	8.7	52	5.9	878
1950-54	330	34.1	300	31.0	98	10.1	81	8.4	159	16.4	968
1955	346	32.5	289	27.1	102	9.6	115	10.8	213	20.0	1,065
1956	549	41.3	282	21.2	126	9.5	98	7.4	273	20.6	1,328
1957	403	33.9	316	26.6	61	5.1	77	6.5	333	27.9	1,190
1958	443	33.5	300	22.7	75	5.7	103	7.8	400	30.3	1,321
1959	510	37.7	279	20.7	116	8.6	77	5.7	369	27.3	1,351
1960	662	42.0	343	21.8	183	11.6	70	4.4	318	20.2	1,576
1961	718	41.1	365	20.9	230	13.1	86	4.9	350	20.0	1,749
1962	4/642	40.6	330	20.8	182	11.5	66	4.2	362	22.9	1,582
1963 5/	4/860	42.0	552	27.0	280	13.7	102	5.0	251	12.3	2,045

1/ Excludes the wheat equivalent of exports of flour milled in bond. Includes principal products other than flour. 2/ Includes imports of "wheat unfit for human consumption" into U. S. from Canada, in million bushels, as follows: 1950-54 average, 14; 1955-56, 9; 1956-57, 7; 1957-58, 10; 1958-59, 7; 1959-60, 6; 1960-61, 7; 1961-62, 5; 1962-63, 4; and 1963-64, 3. Also includes wheat exported to the U. S. which was milled in bond and later exported by the U. S. 3/ Includes U.S.S.R. Beginning 1956, includes additional estimates of intra-Communist Bloc exports not fully accounted for in previous years. 4/ Includes estimates for bulgar and rolled wheat. 5/ Preliminary.

Table 19.- Flour, wheat: Supply and distribution, U. S., year beginning July, average 1935-54, annual 1955-63

Year beginning July	Production (commercial and noncommercial) 1/	Imports of dutiable flour, semolina, and products	Breakfast food production in the milling industry (deduct)	Total flour supply	Exports: Flour 2/ 3/	Exports: Other products 3/	Shipments to Territories 4/	Military 5/	Civilian consumption: Total 6/	Civilian consumption: Per capita 6/
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Lb.
Average:										
1935-39	217,297	54	81	217,270	9,953	99	1,262	---	205,956	159.0
1940-44	236,056	66	84	236,038	13,410	523	1,667	16,744	203,694	156.3
1945-49	271,077	37	88	271,026	47,996	1,578	1,662	15,805	203,985	142.9
1950-54	226,422	66	88	226,400	19,726	247	1,621	4,399	200,407	129.1
1955	226,484	98	88	226,494	21,598	304	1,617	3,519	199,456	121.7
1956	237,941	93	88	237,946	31,522	433	1,675	3,689	200,627	120.1
1957	242,058	107	88	242,077	34,234	515	1,622	3,274	202,432	119.0
1958	250,213	121	88	250,246	35,252	518	1,646	3,171	209,659	121.1
1959	253,145	160	88	253,217	39,762	528	547	2,804	209,576	118.5
1960	258,115	139	88	258,166	43,643	462	476	2,777	210,808	117.2
1961	264,289	127	88	264,328	48,257	382	453	2,944	212,292	116.5
1962	261,967	128	88	262,007	44,434	697	379	2,827	213,670	115.3
1963 7/	272,550	144	88	272,606	40,960	985	318	2,500	227,843	121.2

1/ Commercial production of flour (reported by Census) includes flour milled in bond plus the estimated flour equivalent of farm wheat ground for flour or exchanged for flour for farm household use as reported by SRS. 2/ Includes milled-in-bond flour made from imported wheat. Includes exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies, beginning 1956. 3/ Commercial deliveries for export including USDA procurement. 4/ Excludes Alaska and Hawaii, beginning 1959. 5/ Includes other products in terms of flour in addition to flour per se. Includes supplies for civilian relief feeding in occupied areas as well as those for direct use of U. S. Armed Forces. 6/ Includes Alaska and Hawaii, beginning 1959. 7/ Preliminary.

Table 20.- Wheat: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1955-59, annual 1962-64 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	22,730	26,817	27,566	29,686	20.4	21.1	25.2	20.1	465,618	565,554	723,442	596,119
United States*	43,129	43,541	45,255	49,041	22.3	25.1	25.1	*26.3	1,095,357	1,093,567	1,137,641	*1,289,982
Mexico	2,214	1,812	1,945	1,977	20.2	30.4	33.4	37.2	44,615	55,190	64,890	73,490
Estimated total 5/	74,160	72,260	74,950	80,740	21.6	23.7	25.7	24.3	1,605,000	1,715,000	1,927,000	1,960,000
Europe:												
Austria	634	666	679	680	32.8	38.6	37.3	42.3	20,800	25,950	25,340	28,760
Belgium	498	522	493	521	53.6	58.7	56.6	61.0	26,670	30,660	27,830	31,790
Denmark	179	361	334	306	58.8	62.1	54.5	59.4	10,520	23,660	18,190	18,190
Finland	314	700	--	--	23.9	21.9	--	--	7,510	15,490	14,600	15,500
France	10,432	11,294	9,459	10,959	34.3	45.1	39.4	44.3	358,210	509,040	373,020	485,000
Germany, West	3,045	3,245	3,400	3,545	45.5	51.8	52.5	53.9	138,630	168,000	178,570	191,000
Greece	2,704	2,697	2,311	2,978	21.4	24.1	22.1	27.1	57,760	65,020	50,960	80,640
Ireland	361	319	233	216	42.3	50.6	47.4	46.6	15,280	16,130	11,050	10,500
Italy	12,145	11,257	10,859	11,013	27.2	31.0	27.5	30.0	329,880	348,950	298,610	330,000
Netherlands	250	328	312	374	57.2	67.6	62.5	67.3	14,290	22,160	19,490	25,170
Norway	35	24	17	20	32.4	31.2	38.2	39.0	1,130	750	650	780
Portugal	2,009	1,891	1,675	1,507	12.1	13.2	11.1	10.3	24,290	23,700	18,540	15,580
Spain	10,728	10,507	10,218	10,057	15.4	16.8	17.5	14.4	165,400	176,800	178,600	145,100
Sweden	831	776	619	673	33.7	41.3	37.7	47.4	28,030	32,030	23,360	31,920
Switzerland	243	266	265	268	44.7	56.4	42.3	53.3	10,860	14,990	11,200	14,290
United Kingdom	2,009	2,256	1,929	2,202	46.5	60.1	58.0	59.9	101,720	146,010	111,960	131,970
Estimated total Western Europe 5/	46,560	47,100	43,520	46,070	28.2	34.4	31.4	33.2	1,313,000	1,620,000	1,355,000	1,560,000
Bulgaria	3,456	3,074	3,015	--	22.9	24.7	22.9	--	79,000	76,000	69,000	--
Czechoslovakia	1,518	1,693	1,700	--	30.0	35.7	37.6	--	54,500	60,400	63,900	--
Germany, East	1,026	1,045	1,090	--	41.1	43.4	37.1	--	42,160	45,400	40,400	--
Hungary	3,112	2,706	2,412	--	22.0	26.6	23.2	--	68,500	72,000	56,000	--
Poland	3,561	3,442	3,810	--	23.4	28.8	29.6	--	83,900	99,200	112,800	--
Rumania	7,302	7,519	7,100	--	16.2	19.8	19.5	--	118,600	148,000	138,000	--
Yugoslavia	4,750	5,203	5,288	5,140	21.5	22.8	27.4	--	102,000	120,000	145,000	--
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/	25,310	24,900	24,670	25,560	21.8	25.0	25.5	24.7	552,000	625,000	630,000	635,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/	71,870	72,090	68,190	71,730	25.9	31.1	29.3	30.6	1,865,000	2,245,000	1,995,000	2,195,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	159,000	166,500	160,000	167,000	12.0	12.0	9.4	--	1,910,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	--

Asia:												
Iran	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	95,950	99,210	110,230	101,050
Iraq	2,340	3,931	--	--	10.7	10.1	--	--	27,120	39,890	16,530	29,400
Israel	137	119	131	--	17.6	16.0	15.3	--	2,420	1,900	2,010	3,500
Jordan	638	704	--	--	8.6	5.8	--	--	5,460	4,110	2,760	10,500
Lebanon	162	146	138	146	10.4	12.6	12.0	10.1	1,680	1,840	1,650	1,470
Syria	2,540	3,314	3,311	--	10.2	12.9	8.9	--	25,940	42,860	29,400	34,000
Turkey	16,990	16,000	17,500	--	13.4	15.7	16.6	--	228,000	250,000	290,000	260,000
China, Mainland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	900,000	--	--	--
India	30,393	33,410	33,748	32,878	10.9	13.2	11.8	10.6	329,930	442,350	397,890	356,700
Japan	1,551	1,585	1,442	1,262	32.5	37.8	18.2	35.5	50,460	59,890	26,290	44,830
Korea, Republic of	317	328	--	--	14.1	16.2	--	--	4,470	5,300	--	--
Pakistan	11,496	12,310	12,592	12,151	11.6	12.1	12.3	12.3	133,190	149,410	154,860	150,000
Estimated total 5/	141,960	144,860	145,300	146,560	13.3	13.8	13.5	13.6	1,890,000	1,995,000	1,965,000	1,955,000
Africa:												
Algeria	4,658	4,522	--	--	10.0	10.0	--	--	46,364	45,000	53,300	35,000
Egypt	1,561	1,510	1,634	1,453	34.4	38.8	38.5	37.9	53,780	58,540	62,960	55,120
Morocco	3,888	3,677	4,084	3,917	9.2	12.5	10.8	11.3	35,720	45,830	43,930	44,230
Tunisia	2,908	2,100	2,790	--	6.1	6.9	7.5	--	17,600	14,500	21,000	--
South Africa, Republic of 7/	2,906	3,136	3,387	--	9.5	8.2	9.3	--	27,550	25,730	31,470	--
Estimated total 5/	17,410	16,880	18,530	17,120	11.1	12.4	12.4	11.7	195,000	210,000	230,000	200,000
South America:												
Argentina	11,598	8,495	--	--	19.5	22.2	--	--	225,680	190,000	300,000	--
Brazil	2,386	--	--	--	10.3	--	--	--	24,460	10,000	5,000	--
Chile	2,030	2,082	2,105	--	20.0	22.5	19.4	--	40,600	46,820	40,420	--
Colombia	412	371	279	--	12.8	16.0	11.8	--	5,290	5,950	3,300	--
Peru	365	390	368	--	14.2	14.8	15.0	--	5,170	5,770	5,510	--
Uruguay	1,604	990	875	--	11.8	16.8	9.9	--	18,950	16,610	8,700	--
Estimated total 5/	18,740	14,140	17,620	16,540	17.2	19.8	20.7	17.8	323,000	280,000	365,000	295,000
Oceania:												
Australia	9,629	16,469	16,400	--	17.5	18.6	20.2	--	168,320	306,910	331,000	--
New Zealand	103	225	203	--	46.7	40.7	49.0	--	4,810	9,160	9,950	--
Total Oceania	9,732	16,694	16,603	17,910	17.8	18.9	20.5	19.0	173,130	316,070	340,950	340,000
Estimated world total 5/	493,070	503,420	501,100	517,650	16.1	17.4	16.6	17.4	7,960,000	8,760,000	8,325,000	8,985,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1964 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which will begin late in 1964 and end early in 1965. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Tentative unofficial estimates for production. 7/ Production on European holdings only.

September estimate. The October estimate of production is 1,286 million bushels and yield of 26.2 bushels.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Table 21.- Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, annual 1955-64, and July-December and January-June periods, 1958-64

Year beginning July	Supply				Disappearance								
					Continental United States								
	Carry-over	Production	Imports 1/	Total	Civilian food 2/	Seed	Industrial	Feed 3/	Total	Military procurement 4/	Exports 5/	Shipments 6/	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Annual													
1955	1,036,178	937,094	9,933	1,983,205	469,437	68,056	678	53,143	591,314	8,213	346,273	3,918	949,718
1956	1,033,487	1,005,397	7,783	2,046,667	469,736	57,995	497	47,397	575,625	8,636	549,536	4,040	1,137,837
1957	908,830	955,740	10,947	1,875,517	474,531	62,960	276	41,976	579,743	7,605	402,918	3,878	994,144
1958	881,373	1,457,435	7,769	2,346,577	485,651	64,287	114	46,863	596,915	7,372	443,294	3,930	1,051,511
1959	1,295,066	1,121,118	7,410	2,423,594	488,177	62,864	86	40,776	591,903	6,525	510,239	1,409	1,110,076
1960	1,313,518	1,357,272	8,232	2,679,022	488,445	63,963	83	45,725	598,216	6,433	661,945	1,250	1,267,844
1961	1,411,178	1,234,743	5,885	2,651,806	491,583	55,968	64	54,391	602,006	6,855	719,862	1,213	1,329,936
1962	1,321,870	1,093,667	5,556	2,421,093	494,245	60,610	71	21,379	576,305	6,500	642,300	1,055	1,226,160
1963 7/	1,194,933	1,137,641	4,329	2,336,903	526,073	62,776	56	*-18,843	570,062	5,600	860,000	1,403	1,437,065
1964 7/	899,838	1,285,962	4,000	2,190,000									
Half years													
1959													
July-Dec.	1,295,066	1,121,118	2,857	2,419,041	251,664	47,148	39	35,664	334,515	3,110	205,941	781	544,347
Jan.-June	1,874,694	---	4,553	1,879,247	236,513	15,716	47	5,112	257,388	3,415	304,298	628	565,729
1960													
July-Dec.	1,313,518	1,357,272	2,906	2,673,696	251,698	48,700	39	2,303	302,740	3,359	298,930	648	605,677
Jan.-June	2,068,019	---	5,326	2,073,345	236,747	15,263	44	43,422	295,476	3,074	363,015	602	662,167
1961													
July-Dec.	1,411,178	1,234,743	2,031	2,647,952	258,153	42,553	28	8/-7,053	293,681	3,241	367,801	666	665,389
Jan.-June	1,982,563	---	3,854	1,986,417	233,430	13,415	36	61,444	308,325	3,614	352,061	547	664,547
1962													
July-Dec.	1,321,870	1,093,667	1,485	2,417,022	255,027	46,936	34	14,772	316,769	3,000	280,200	532	600,501
Jan.-June	1,816,521	---	4,071	1,820,592	239,218	13,674	37	6,607	259,536	3,500	362,100	523	625,659
1963 7/													
July-Dec.	1,194,933	1,137,641	1,257	2,333,831	259,598	48,154	19	20,056	327,827	2,850	390,000	490	721,167
Jan.-June	1,612,664	---	3,072	1,615,736	266,475	14,622	37	*-38,899	242,235	2,750	470,000	913	715,898
1964 7/													
July-Dec.	899,838	1,285,962											

1/ Include full-duty wheat, wheat imported for feed, and dutiable flour and other products in terms of wheat. Exclude wheat imported for milling in bond and export as flour, also flour free for export. 2/ Excludes shipments to United States Territories, and wheat for military food use at home and abroad. 3/ This is the residual figure, after all other disappearance has been taken into account. 4/ Takings for military food use at home and abroad. 5/ Include flour wholly from U. S. wheat and other products in terms of wheat. Include exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies. 6/ Shipments are to United States Territories. 7/ Preliminary. 8/ Known disappearance is about 7 million bushels larger than that indicated by January 1 stocks.

*See note at bottom of Table 1.

Table 22.- Wheat: Supply and distribution, Pacific Northwest, (Oregon, Washington and Northern Idaho), average, 1957-61, annual 1961-63

Item	Year beginning July			
	Average 1957-61	1961	1962	1963 1/
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Supply				
Carryover, July 1				
Stocks on farms	2,014	2,415	4,183	1,636
Stocks off farms	60,412	54,006	22,838	14,840
Total	62,426	56,421	27,021	16,476
Production	104,476	85,525	102,883	1/110,751
Inshipments by rail and truck 2/	48,162	38,356	58,390	78,321
Total supply	215,064	180,302	188,294	205,548
Distribution				
Disappearance				
Used for seed	3,322	3,057	4,957	4,641
Milled for flour	38,122	37,345	35,392	36,865
Used for feed 3/	2,930	1,887	6/	6/
Total	44,374	42,289	40,349	41,506
Rail shipments of grain	903	915	7/	7/
Exports 4/	114,477	108,896	136,673	166,342
Total disappearance	159,754	152,100	177,022	207,848
Carryover, June 30	56,725	27,021	16,476	11,851
Total distribution	216,479	179,121	193,498	219,699
Difference, unaccounted 5/	-1,415	+1,181	-5,204	-14,151

1/ Preliminary. Production is July 1 forecast.
2/ Grain, only. Imports included with inshipments.
3/ Includes an estimate of wheat purchased for feed by farmers from other farmers, but does not include "wheat, mixed feed" or other wheat residuals commonly used in prepared feeds.
4/ Inspected exports, grain only.
5/ Difference between total supplies and total distribution due to unrecorded truck inshipments and unknown errors in the estimates. Minus sign indicates total distribution exceeds total supply.
6/ Included with seed.
7/ Included with exports.

Data made available through the Northwest Wheat Project carried on jointly by the Oregon Wheat commission, Washington State Department of Agriculture, and Agricultural Estimates Division, Statistical Reporting Service, USDA.

Table 23.- Rye: Supply and disappearance, United States, annual 1955-64, July-December and January-June periods 1958-63

Year beginning July	Supply				Disappearance						
					Domestic						
	Stocks 1/	Production	Imports	Total	Food 2/	Feed 3/	Seed	Alcohol, spirits	Total	Exports	Total
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Annual											
1955	16.4	29.1	3.4	48.9	5.0	9.4	6.2	4.6	25.2	7.0	32.2
1956	16.7	21.3	3.4	41.4	4.8	8.7	6.0	4.6	24.1	10.7	34.8
1957	6.6	28.5	3.3	38.4	4.7	10.2	5.9	4.2	25.0	3.5	28.5
1958	9.9	33.2	3.2	46.3	4.5	10.0	5.4	5.3	25.2	8.5	33.7
1959	12.6	23.1	4.2	39.9	4.6	8.5	5.6	5.5	24.2	5.2	29.4
1960	10.5	33.0	2.7	46.2	4.5	9.1	5.7	5.0	24.3	7.7	32.0
1961	14.2	27.5	.7	42.4	4.5	11.5	6.5	4.5	27.0	7.5	34.5
1962	7.9	40.8	.5	49.2	4.7	7.2	6.1	3.7	21.7	20.6	42.3
1963 4/	6.9	29.4	.7	37.0	4.7	6.9	6.4	3.7	21.7	10.0	31.7
1964 4/	5.3	34.4	1.0	40.7	5.0	9.5	6.5	4.0	25.0	7.0	32.0
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Half years											
1958											
July-Dec.	9,861	33,182	3,254	46,297	2,325	5,823	5,008	2,263	15,419	6,294	21,713
Jan.-June	24,584	---	---	24,584	2,183	4,118	436	3,025	9,762	2,171	11,933
1959											
July-Dec.	12,651	23,076	3,757	39,484	2,309	6,483	5,185	2,251	16,228	3,235	19,463
Jan.-June	20,021	---	465	20,486	2,262	1,958	451	3,285	7,956	2,031	9,987
1960											
July-Dec.	10,499	33,052	2,359	45,910	2,301	7,414	5,238	2,254	17,207	2,851	20,058
Jan.-June	25,852	---	319	26,171	2,198	1,695	455	2,736	7,084	4,872	11,956
1961											
July-Dec.	14,215	27,476	720	42,411	2,249	8,744	6,013	2,168	19,174	3,745	22,919
Jan.-June	19,492	---	23	19,515	2,301	2,728	522	2,325	7,876	3,748	11,624
1962											
July-Dec.	7,891	40,803	203	48,897	2,382	3,776	5,578	1,651	13,387	11,834	25,221
Jan.-June	23,676	---	345	24,021	2,278	3,474	485	2,041	8,278	8,818	17,096
1963 4/											
July-Dec.	6,925	29,407	313	36,645	2,393	6,351	5,864	1,538	16,146	5,728	21,874
Jan.-June	14,771	---	336	15,107	2,335	525	509	2,133	5,502	4,315	9,817

1/ Includes stocks in interior mills, elevators and warehouses, stocks on farms, in terminals and stocks owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storages owned or controlled by CCC. 2/ From Bureau of the Census. 3/ Residual item. 4/ Preliminary. Imports and distribution for 1964 are projected.

Table 24.- Canadian wheat and rye: Supply and disappearance, averages 1935-54, annual 1955-64

Year beginning August 1	Wheat				
	Supply			Disappearance	
	Carryover 1/	Production	Total 2/	Domestic 2/	Exports including flour
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
Average:					
1935-39	101.1	312.4	415.4	113.5	183.5
1940-44	431.1	421.6	852.9	158.8	271.7
1945-49	119.6	362.8	482.6	145.2	247.0
1950-54	304.1	537.6	841.9	155.0	297.9
1955	536.7	519.2	1,055.9	164.0	312.3
1956	579.6	573.0	1,152.8	154.9	264.4
1957	733.5	392.7	1,126.3	157.5	320.3
1958	648.4	398.1	1,046.5	164.0	294.5
1959	588.0	445.1	1,033.1	156.2	277.3
1960	599.6	518.4	1,118.0	157.0	353.2
1961	607.8	283.4	891.2	142.1	358.0
1962	391.1	565.6	956.7	138.2	331.2
1963 3/	487.3	723.4	1,210.7	155.2	594.1
1964 3/	461.4	596.1	1,057.5		
	Rye				
Average:					
1935-39	2.2	9.2	11.4	6.7	2.1
1940-44	6.9	12.8	19.7	9.2	4.3
1945-49	3.3	13.2	16.7	4.8	7.7
1950-54	11.7	19.3	31.0	6.3	10.3
1955	19.9	13.8	33.8	5.1	12.9
1956	15.8	8.4	24.2	5.6	5.4
1957	13.2	8.4	21.6	6.1	5.4
1958	10.1	7.7	17.8	6.2	3.2
1959	8.4	8.4	16.9	5.6	4.5
1960	6.8	10.2	17.0	7.0	2.6
1961	7.4	6.5	14.0	5.8	4.4
1962	3.8	12.0	15.8	4.3	7.3
1963 3/	4.2	12.8	17.0	4.4	5.5
1964 3/	7.1	12.8	19.9		

1/ From previous crops.
2/ Supply and disappearance of both wheat and rye include imports.
3/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 25.- Rye: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1955-59, annual 1962-64 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964 4/	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964 4/	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	577	624	652	680	16.2	19.3	19.7	18.8	9,362	12,044	12,848	12,788
United States	1,729	1,987	1,611	1,767	15.6	20.5	18.3	19.5	27,030	40,803	29,407	34,404
Total	2,306	2,611	2,263	2,447	15.8	20.2	18.7	19.3	36,392	52,847	42,255	47,192
Europe:												
Austria	525	516	385	385	31.0	35.7	33.0	38.4	16,254	18,420	12,700	14,800
Belgium	170	97	101	100	45.5	49.2	48.0	48.7	7,732	4,770	4,850	4,870
Denmark	270	430	287	227	40.5	47.0	43.8	45.1	10,946	20,200	12,560	10,240
Finland	217	202	--	--	22.9	19.7	--	--	4,969	3,990	4,880	6,300
France	888	600	563	568	20.3	23.4	24.2	26.2	18,055	14,020	13,620	14,880
Germany, West	3,634	2,696	2,812	2,849	40.5	43.3	45.3	49.1	147,130	116,630	127,390	140,000
Greece	115	63	51	48	14.9	15.1	15.7	17.7	1,719	950	800	850
Italy	178	138	130	--	23.5	26.5	23.3	--	4,190	3,660	3,020	3,150
Netherlands	380	264	261	261	46.2	50.6	47.2	54.4	17,540	13,350	12,330	14,200
Norway	2	4	3	3	33.0	40.0	33.3	46.7	66	160	100	140
Portugal	636	764	764	756	11.3	8.8	10.8	7.6	7,185	6,750	8,230	5,750
Spain	1,420	1,201	1,100	1,045	14.1	14.8	15.4	13.7	20,050	17,830	16,930	14,280
Sweden	258	186	103	109	32.2	37.0	31.5	39.3	8,320	6,890	3,240	4,280
Switzerland	31	37	35	38	44.6	64.0	48.3	59.0	1,382	2,370	1,690	2,250
United Kingdom	22	17	21	23	37.1	40.0	41.9	43.8	816	680	880	920
Estimated total Western Europe 5/	8,760	7,220	6,840	6,820	30.5	31.9	32.9	35.2	267,000	230,000	225,000	240,000
Bulgaria	320	147	148	--	13.9	13.1	13.3	--	4,440	1,930	1,970	--
Czechoslovakia	1,278	1,090	1,040	--	29.8	33.1	33.1	--	38,140	36,060	34,400	--
Germany, East	2,672	2,005	1,980	--	30.4	31.9	28.7	--	81,152	63,900	56,800	--
Hungary	1,019	573	515	610	18.1	16.0	16.5	--	18,410	9,170	8,500	--
Poland	12,668	11,614	10,830	--	22.5	22.7	25.9	--	285,280	263,200	280,000	--
Rumania	395	190	198	--	15.1	15.5	15.7	--	5,960	2,950	3,100	--
Yugoslavia	628	437	388	371	15.7	15.2	16.0	--	9,864	6,650	6,200	--
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/	19,020	16,090	15,130	15,040	23.3	23.9	25.8	25.6	443,000	385,000	390,000	385,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/	27,780	23,310	21,970	21,860	25.6	26.4	28.0	28.6	710,000	615,000	615,000	625,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	44,735	41,800	37,000	--	14.2	12.9	12.8	--	635,000	540,000	475,000	--
Asia:												
Turkey	1,611	1,525	1,650	1,780	15.0	16.1	20.3	14.9	24,086	24,600	33,500	26,600
South America:												
Argentina	2,660	708	--	--	12.0	9.2	--	--	31,816	6,500	21,180	--
Estimated world total 5/	79,470	70,340	64,980	65,260	18.1	17.7	18.4	18.4	1,440,000	1,245,000	1,195,000	1,200,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1964 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which will begin late in 1964 and end early in 1965. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries, for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Tentative unofficial estimates for production.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Table 26.- Rye: Exports by principal exporting countries and world, average 1955-59, annual 1959-63

Year beginning July 1	United States	Canada	Argentina	Germany, West	U.S.S.R.	Other East Europe	Other countries	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Average: 1955-59	6,523	6,338	7,177	4,964	20,330	1,280	3,456	50,068
1959	5,264	4,677	3,118	2,425	28,168	3,649	2,594	49,895
1960	7,724	3,768	4,275	12,798	39,364	3,429	1,032	72,390
1961	7,493	4,311	900	1,779	49,643	3,500	9,154	76,870
1962	20,652	7,645	110	232	45,000	3,582	5,857	83,078
1963 1/	10,094	6,324	2,728	1,335	18,000	2,000	2,570	43,000

1/ Preliminary

Foreign Agricultural Service, Grain and Feed Division.

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